

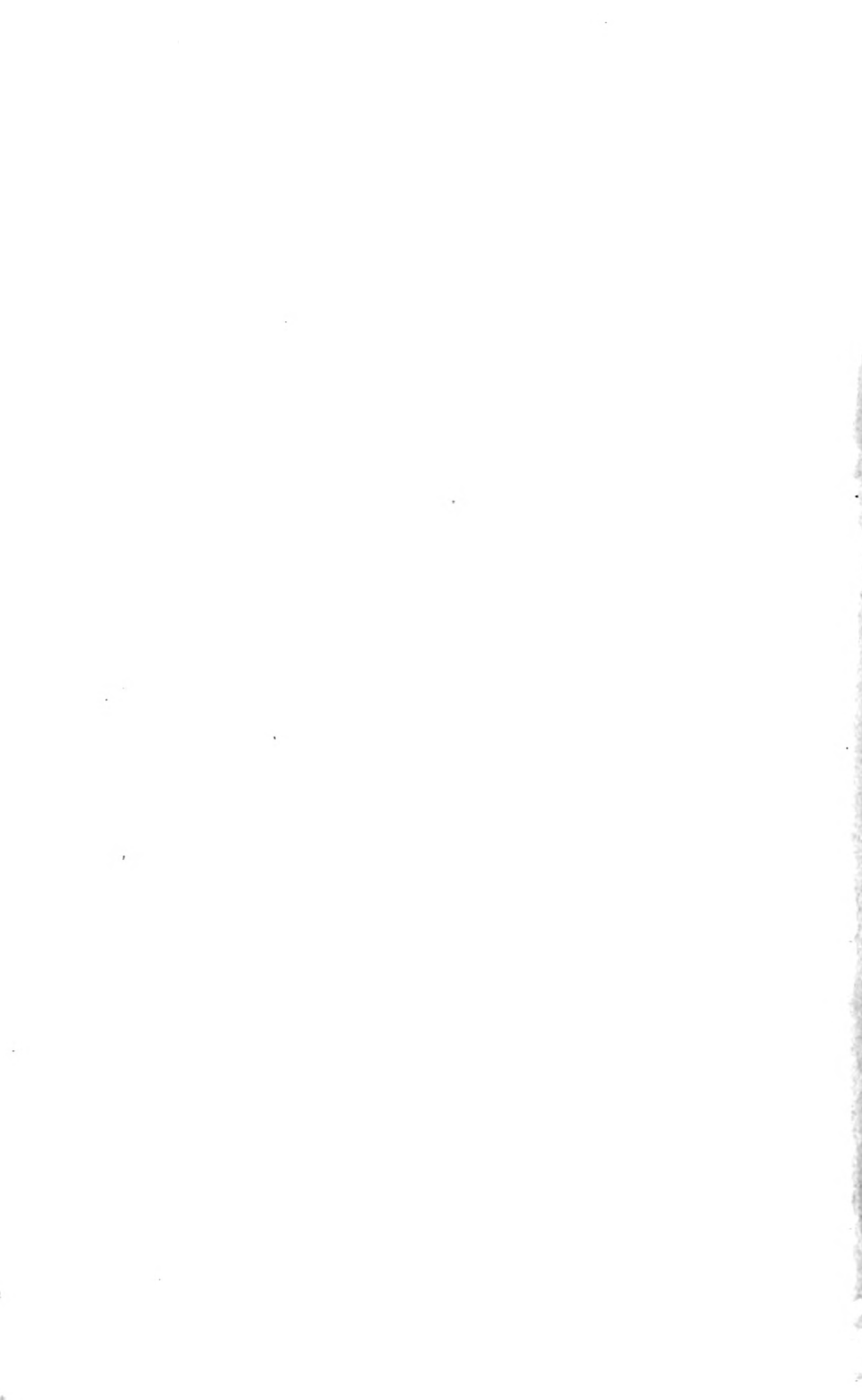


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J. G. Kingston

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OF

# THE AENEID OF VERGIL

EDITED, WITH NOTES

BY

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## Life of Vergil.

PUBLIUS VERGILIUS MARO was born October 15, B.C. 70,<sup>1</sup> at Andes, a township near Mantua, lying on the hills which slope down to the Mincio. His parents were of humble origin, though Vergil's father had acquired, by marrying his master's daughter, and by farming, a sufficient competence, and was bent, like Horace's father, on giving his son the best education attainable. At the age of twelve he was sent to school, first at the neighbouring town of Cremona, then at Milan; and in his seventeenth year we find him at Rome studying rhetoric and philosophy under the best professors of the capital. For the former pursuit he showed little inclination, and he was by his slow speech and shyness wholly unfitted for the profession of the bar. To philosophy he took more kindly, and we can trace in his poems (*e.g.* the sixth *Aeneid* and *Georgic* ii. 475-492) the influence of his studies under the Epicurean philosopher Siron. Yet we can hardly doubt, though it is only an indirect inference, that even then his main pursuit was literature proper. In one of the minor

<sup>1</sup> Martial, xii. 67 : 'Octobris Maro consecravit Idus.'

poems (*Catalepton*), which is probably genuine, and dates from what we may call his college days, he bids a long farewell both to rhetoric and poetry, yet casts a longing look behind at his much-loved Muses. It is then that he must have steeped his mind in Theocritus, whom he imitated so closely in his *Bucolics*, and laid the foundation of his profound acquaintance with the whole range of Greek poetry, from Homer and Hesiod down to Apollonius Rhodius and the *Alexandrines*. In native poetry he was most influenced by Ennius, by Lucretius, his senior by thirty years, and after him by Catullus, who died about the time of Vergil's first visit to Rome.

We do not know how long Vergil stayed at Rome, but he had probably returned to his Transpadine home when the Civil War between Caesar and Pompey broke out in 49 B.C., and he passed the troubled years which followed in quiet retirement on his father's farm. In 41 B.C., the year after the battle of Philippi, the lands round Cremona were parcelled out to their veterans by the victorious triumvirs, Antony, Octavianus, and Lepidus, and Vergil was ejected from his paternal estate. At the intercession of Alfenus Varus (to whom the sixth *Eclogue* is dedicated), and the poets Gallus and Pollio, Vergil was restored, and the first *Eclogue* is a grateful tribute to Octavianus, who henceforward remained the poet's patron and friend. Of Vergil, as of Shelley, we may say that he was 'cradled into poetry by wrong.' The last *Eclogue* was written in 37 B.C., and the volume was published in that year or the next.

Vergil, who before had been known as a poet only to his intimates and patrons, leapt into public fame; and Tacitus tells us that on one occasion as he entered the theatre, the whole house rose to do him honour as they did to Augustus. Of Vergil's personal history during these years we know very little. He had been received into the coterie which gathered round Maecenas, and had formed close friendships with literary men—with Horace, his junior by five years, who speaks of him as the kindest and sincerest of men, with Tucca and Varius, his literary executors, the latter a notable poet, though his works have perished. The next seven years were spent in the composition of the *Georgics*, the most finished of all his works, and the greatest didactic poem in all literature. His chief residence during these years was at Naples.<sup>1</sup> His biographer tells us that the poem was undertaken at the instigation of Maecenas, but the poet can have needed but little prompting. A farmer's son, and country-bred, he loved the country as only those love it who have been forced, like Cowper and Coleridge, to exchange it for a town life. The theme was a congenial one, and gave full scope for Vergil's special gifts and genius: his keen powers of observation and description, his love of nature—not indeed the passion of a modern poet, Byron, Shelley, or Wordsworth, who love nature in her wildest moods, but a genuine delight in rural sights and sounds, his yearning for 'a philosopher's life in the quiet woodland ways,' his patriotism, his antiquarian lore, and his

<sup>1</sup> *Georg.* iv. 563: 'Me dulcis alebat Parthenope.'

poetical conservatism, which made him turn back from the troubled times he lived in to a past age of innocence. The last ten years of his life were wholly devoted to the composition of the *Aeneid*, and he died before his work had received the finishing touches. In his fifty-second year, B.C. 19, he started on a tour in Greece and Asia Minor, and had got as far as Athens. There he met Augustus on his way back from his Eastern expedition, and was persuaded by the Emperor to abandon his travels and return in his suite. Before starting, however, he visited the town of Megara, where he caught a fever, of which he died a few days after landing at Brundisium, on the 21st of September, B.C. 19. His body was taken to Naples, and buried in a tomb near the city on the road to Puteoli. The epitaph inscribed on the tomb is said to have been composed by himself:

‘Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc  
Parthenope; cecini pascua, rura, duces.’

Thanks to the generous presents of Augustus, Maecenas, and other patrons, he had amassed a considerable fortune, and his estate was valued at nearly £100,000 of our money. Half he left to his half-brother Valerius Proculus, to Augustus a quarter, the remaining quarter being divided equally between Maecenas, Varius, and Tucca.

In person he is described as tall and dark, and rustic in his bearing. His health was weak, and probably he had a tendency to consumption. In his

habits he was temperate, studious, shy, and retiring. He was slow and unready of speech, though an exquisite reader. His character was singularly gentle and lovable, and, so far as we know, spotless; nor have we any reason to doubt that he, like his great poem, was 'a composition and pattern of the best and honorablest things.'

## Introduction to the Fifth Book.

THE Fifth Book was suggested by the twenty-third *Iliad*, which contains the funeral games celebrated by Achilles at the tomb of Patroclus. But though the subject, and even many of the details, of the various contests are borrowed from Homer, the setting is wholly original. In Homer the interest of the games is purely personal; they are at once an exhibition of physical skill and prowess and a portrayal of the hero's chivalry and passionate friendship. In Vergil the games serve a double purpose. They are a link in the chain of associations which bind together Rome and Troy, Aeneas and the Julian race. They are moreover a skilfully contrived episode, an interlude and a resting-place between the tragedy of Dido's suicide in the Fourth Book and the Inferno of the Sixth Book, in which the interest and epic grandeur of the poem culminate.

In laying the scene in Sicily, Vergil partly followed tradition, but he gave to the tradition a new interpretation, whereby it became an integral part of the national epic. A legend older than Thucydides brought the Trojan fugitives to the north-west coast of Sicily. Dionysius, a Greek historian of Rome, in the

first century after Christ, makes Aeneas the founder of Segesta and Elymus, and at Elymus there was a temple of Aphrodite Aeaneias. Historically, Sicily was the meeting-point of Rome and Carthage, and 'to bring Rome and Carthage into a mythical connexion is the great idea which inspires the first part of the *Aeneid*.'<sup>1</sup> In the portent of the flaming arrow (*l.* 525) we can hardly be mistaken in seeing a direct allusion to the Punic wars.

The games are not only a pleasing diversion in the story, but they are intended further to bring out one side of the hero's character, the *pietas* of the son

'most blameless . . . decent, not to fail  
In offices of tenderness, and pay  
Meet adoration to the household gods.'

It is as a reward of filial piety that the gates of Dis are unbarred, and a vision of the future is vouchsafed to Aeneas in the Sixth Book.

Among the games the most interesting and original is the boat-race, substituted for the chariot-race in the *Iliad*. The parade or sham-fight of youthful horsemen which follows the games is a delicate compliment to the Emperor, who had lately revived the old ceremonial of the *ludicrum Troiae*. 'Vergil never seems to be more in his element than when he is speaking of the young; and the halo of hope which surrounds the sons of the conquerors of Italy is one of the most pleasing features of the *Aeneid*.'<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Nettleship, *Vergil*, p. 57.

<sup>2</sup> Conington, *Introd. to Aeneid*.

*INTRODUCTION TO THE FIFTH BOOK.*

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The burning of the ships was also a part of the primitive legend. As told by Aristotle, the scene is laid in Latium, and the burning of the ships by Trojan captives in order to escape the slavery that awaited them in Greece leads directly to the founding of Rome. Vergil transfers the scene to Sicily for the general reason above given, and perhaps with the special object of incorporating the tradition which ascribed a common parentage to Romans and Segestans. The loss of Palinurus, with which the book closes, serves to give incident to an otherwise uneventful voyage, and incorporates the legend connected with the promontory which bore the pilot's name. The more elaborate account of his death, as given by his shade in the Sixth Book, is widely different from that in the Fifth Book, and is one of the most conspicuous discrepancies, which would certainly have been removed in a final revision of the poem.





sufficimus. Superat quoniam Fortuna, sequamur,  
quoque vocat, vertamus iter. Nec litora longe  
fida reor fraterna Erycis portusque Sicanos,  
25/ si modo rite memor servata remetior astra.'

Tum pius Aeneas: 'Equidem sic̄ poscere ventos  
iamdudum et frustra cerno te tendere contra.

*ads. mite*  
*stecident*  
Flecte viam velis. An sit mihi gratior ulla,  
quove magis fessas optem demittere naves,  
30 quam quae Dardanium tellus mihi servat Acesten  
et patris Anchisae gremio complectitur ossa?'  
Haec ubi dicta, petunt portus, et vela secundi  
intendunt zephyri: fertur cita gurgite classis,  
et tandem laeti notae advertuntur arenae.

35/ At procul excelso miratus vertice montis  
adventum sociasque rates occurrit Acestes, *B*  
horridus in iaculis et pelle Libystidis ursae,  
Troia Criniso conceptum flumine mater  
quem genuit. Veterum non immemor ille parentum  
40 gratatur reduces et gaza laetus agresti  
excipit ac fessos opibus solatur amicis.

Postera cum primo stellas Oriente fugarat *atdave*  
clara dies, socios in coetum litore ab omni  
advocat Aeneas tumulique ex aggere fatur:

45/ 'Dardanidae magni, genus alto a sanguine divum,  
annuus exactis completur mensibus orbis,  
*source* ex quo reliquias divinique ossa parentis  
condidimus terra maestasque sacravimus aras.  
Iamque dies, nisi fallor, adest, quem *always bitter* semper acerbum,  
50/ semper honoratum (sic di voluistis) habebo.  
*deem* Hunc ego Gaetulis agerem si Syrtibus exul  
*and* Argolicove mari depensus et urbe Mycenae,  
annua vota tamen sollemnesque ordine pompas  
exequerer strueremque suis altaria donis.

*I would carry on*

*Procession*

- 55 Nunc ultro ad cineres ipsius et ossa parentis  
 (haud equidem sine mente reor, sine numine divum)  
 adsumus, et portus delati intramus amicos. *wiffed hitherto*
- Ergo agite et laetum cuncti celebremus honorem:  
 poscamus ventos, atque haec me sacra quotannis  
 60 urbe velit posita templis sibi ferre dicatis. *that's A.D.*  
 Bina boum vobis Troia<sup>†</sup> generatus Acestes  
 dat numero capita in naves; adhibete Penates  
 et patrios epulis et quos colit hospes Acestes.  
 Praeterea, si nona diem mortalibus alnum
- 65 Aurora extulerit radiisque retexerit orbem, *how high*  
 | prima citae Teucris ponam certamina classis; *that's the*  
 quique pedum cursu valet et qui viribus audax  
 aut iaculo incedit melior levibusque sagittis,  
 seu crudo fidit pugnam committere caestu, *law*
- 70 cuncti adsint meritaque expectent praemia palinae. *vict*  
 Ore favete omnes et cingite tempora ramis.'  
 † Sic fatus velat materna tempora myrto.  
 Hoc Helymus facit, hoc aevi maturus Acestes,  
 hoc puer Ascanius, sequitur quos cetera pubes.
- 75 Ille e concilio multis cum millibus ibat  
 ad tumultum, magna medius comitante caterva. *3*  
 Hic duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho  
 fundit humi, duo lacte novo, duo sanguine sacro,  
 purpureosque iacit flores ac talia fatur:
- 80 'Salve, sancte parens, iterum; salvete, recepti  
 nequiquam cineres animaeque umbraeque paternae.  
 Non licuit fines Italos fataliaque arva *resumed*  
 7. nec tecum Ausonium, quicumque est, quaerere Thybrim.'  
 Dixerat haec, adytis cum lubricus anguis ab imis
- 85 septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit,  
 amplexus placide tumultum lapsusque per aras,  
 caeruleae cui terga notae maculosus et auro

squamam incendebat fulgor, ceu nubibus arcus  
mille iacit varios adverso sole colores.

90 Obstupuit visu Aeneas. Ille agmine longo  
tandem inter pateras et levia pocula serpens  
libavitque dapes rursusque innoxius imo  
successit tumulo et depasta altaria liquit.

Hoc magis inceptos genitori instaurat honores,  
95 incertus, geniumne loci famulumne parentis  
esse putet: caedit binas de more bidentes  
totque sues, totidem nigrantes terga iuencos,  
vinaque fundebat pateris animamque vocabat  
Anchisae magni manesque Acheronte remissos.

100 Nec non et socii, quae cuique est copia, laeti  
dona ferunt, onerant aras mactantque iuencos,  
ordine aëna locant alii fusique per herbam  
subiiciunt veribus prunas et viscera torrent.

Expectata dies aderat nonamque serena

105 Auroram Phaethontis equi iam luce vehebant,  
famaque finitimos et clari nomen Acestae  
excierat: laeto complerant litora coetu  
visuri Aeneadas, pars et certare parati.

Munera principio ante oculos circoque locantur  
110 in medio, sacri tripodes viridesque coronae  
et palmae pretium victoribus, armaque et ostro  
perfusae vestes, argenti aurique talenta;

et tuba commissos medio canit aggere ludos.

Prima pares ineunt gravibus certamina remis  
115 quattuor ex omni delectae classe carinae.

Velocem Mnestheus agit acri remige Pristim,  
mox Italus Mnestheus, genus a quo nomine Memmi,  
ingentemque Gyas ingenti mole Chimaeram,  
urbis opus, triplici pubes quam Dardana versu  
120 impellunt, terno consurgunt ordine remi,

Sergestusque, domus tenet a quo Sergia nomen,  
 Centauro invehitur magna, Scyllaque Cloanthus  
 caerulea, genus unde tibi, Romane Cluenti.

Est procul in pelago saxum spumantia contra  
 125 litora, quod tumidis submersum tunditur olim  
 fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera Cori; *hill*  
*the calm* tranquillo silet immotaque attollitur unda  
 campus et apricis statio gratissima mergis.

Hic viridem Aeneas frondenti ex ilice metam  
 130 constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti  
 scirent et longos ubi circumflectere cursus. *do*

Tum loca sorte legunt, ipsique in puppibus auro  
 ductores longe effulgent ostroque decori;  
 cetera populea velatur fronde iuventus

135 nudatosque humeros oleo perfusa nitescit.  
 Considunt transtris, intentaque brachia remis;  
 intenti expectant signum, exultantiaque haurit  
 corda pavor pulsans laudumque arrecta cupido. *hung*  
 Inde ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes,

140 haud mora, prosiluire suis: ferit aethera clamor  
 nauticus, adductis spumant freta versa lacertis. *waters*

*now* Infundunt pariter sulcos, totumque dehiscit *gapes*  
 convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor.

145 Non tam praecipites biuigo certamine campum  
 corripuere ruuntque effusi carcere currus, *sub*  
 nec sic immissis aurigae undantia lora  
 concussere iugis pronique in verbera pendent. *take*

*remed* Tum plausu fremituque virum studiisque faventum  
*needs* consonat omne nemus, vocemque inclusa volutant  
 150 litora, pulsati colles clamore resultant. *+*

Effugit ante alios primisque elabitur undis  
 turbam inter fremitumque Gyas; quem deinde Cloanthus  
 consequitur, melior remis, sed pondere pinus

- tarda tenet. | Post has aequo discrimine Pristis <sup>at an equal distance</sup>
- 155 Centaurusque locum tendunt superare priorem ;  
 et nunc Pristis habet, nunc victam praeterit ingens  
 Centaurus, nunc una ambae iunctisque feruntur  
 frontibus et longa sulcant vada salsa carina.  
 Iamque propinquabant scopulo metamque tenebant,
- 160 cum princeps medioque Gyas in gurgite victor  
 rectorem navis compellat voce Menoeten :  
 'Quo tantum mihi dexter abis? Huc dirige gressum ;  
 litus ama et laevas stringat sine palmula cautes ; <sup>allow</sup>  
 altum alii teneant.' Dixit, sed caeca Menoetes
- 165 saxa timens proram pelagi detorquet ad undas.  
 'Quo diversus abis?' iterum 'pete saxa, Menoete,'  
 cum clamore Gyas revocabat : et ecce Cloanthum  
 respicit instantem tergo et propiora tenentem.
- Ille inter navemque Gyae scopulosque sonantes
- 170 radit iter laevum interior subitoque priorem = leader  
 praeterit et metis tenet aequora tuta relictis.  
 Tum vero exarsit iuveni dolor ossibus ingens  
 nec lacrimis caruere genae, segnemque Menoeten <sup>lady</sup>  
 oblitus decorisque sui sociumque salutis
- 175 in mare praecipitem puppi deturbat ab alta :  
 ipse gubernaclo rector subit, ipse magister  
 hortaturque viros clavumque ad litora torquet.  
 At gravis ut fundo vix tandem redditus imo est  
 iam senior madidaque fluens in veste Menoetes,
- 180 summa petit scopuli siccaque in rupe resedit.  
 Illum et labentem Teucri et risere natantem  
 et salsos rident revomentem pectore fluctus. X  
 Hic laeta extremis spes est accensa duobus,  
 Sergesto Mnestheique, Gyan superare morantem.
- 185 Sergestus capit ante locum scopuloque propinquat,  
 nec tota tamen ille prior praeunte carina :

- parte prior, partim rostro premit aemula Pristis. †  
 At media socios incedens nave per ipsos  
 hortatur Mnestheus: 'Nunc nunc insurgite remis,  
 190 Hectorei socii, Troiae quos sorte suprema  
 delegi comites; nunc illas promite vires,  
 nunc animos, quibus in Gaetulis Syrtibus usi  
 Ionioque mari Maleaeque sequacibus undis.  
 Non iam prima peto Mnestheus neque vincere certo,  
 195 (quamquam o!—sed superent, quibus hoc, Neptune,  
 dedisti:)  
 extremos pudeat rediisse. αἰσίοιοι Hoc vincite, cives, win  
 et prohibete nefas.' Olli certamine summo  
 procumbunt: vastis tremit ictibus aerea puppis  
 subtrahiturque solum, tum creber anhelitus artus  
 200 aridaque ora quatit, sudor fluit undique rivis.  
 Attulit ipse viris optatum casus honorem. more.  
 Namque furens animi dum proram ad saxa suburguet  
 interior spatiumque subit Sergestus iniquo,  
 infelix saxis in procurrentibus haesit.  
 205 Concussae cautes, et acuto in murice remi  
 obnixi crepuere, illis prora pependit.  
 Consurgunt nautae et magno clamore morantur,  
 ferratasque trudes, et acuta cuspide contos non hi  
 expediunt fractosque legunt in gurgite remos. noti  
 210 At laetus Mnestheus successuque acrior ipso  
 agmine remorum celeri ventisque vocatis more  
 prona petit maria et pelago decurrit aperto. spectat  
 Qualis spelunca subito commota columba,  
 cui domus et dulces latebroso in pumice nidi,  
 215 fertur in arva volans plausumque exterrita pinnis  
 dat tecto ingentem, mox aëre lapsa quieto + pinnis  
 radit iter liquidum celeres neque commovet alas:  
 sic Mnestheus, sic ipsa fuga secat ultima Pristis

- aequora, sic illam fert impetus ipse volantem. *4mure force*
- 220 Et primum in scopulo luctantem deserit alto  
Sergestum brevibusque vadis frustra que vocantem  
auxilia et fractis discentem currere remis. *X*  
Inde Gyan ipsamque ingenti mole Chimaeram  
consequitur: cedit, quoniam spoliata magistro est. *yield*
- 225 Solus iamque ipso superest in fine Cloanthus,  
quem petit et summis annexus viribus arguet. *make*  
Tum verò ingeminat clamor, cunctique sequentem *for*  
instigant studiis, resonatque fragoribus aether. *deal*
- snor* Hi proprium decus et partum indignantur honorem *acquire*
- 230 ni teneant, vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci;  
hos successus alit: possunt, quia posse videntur.  
*y. p. 230. 231.* Et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris, *they might*  
ni palmas ponto tendens utrasque Cloanthus *hold*  
fudissetque preces divosque in vota vocasset.
- 235 'Di, quibus imperium est pelagi, quorum aequora  
curro,  
vobis laetus ego hoc candentem in litore taurum  
constituam ante aras voti reus extaque salsos *bound*  
proiciam in fluctus et vina liquentia fundam.' *my own*  
Dixit, eumque imis sub fluctibus audiit omnis
- 240 Nereidum Phorcique chorus Panopeaque virgo,  
et pater ipse manu magna Portunus euntem  
impulit: illa Noto citius volucrique sagitta *winged*  
ad terram fugit et portu se condidit alto.  
Tum satus Anchisa cunctis ex more vocatis
- 245 victorem magna praeconis voce Cloanthum *of a herald*  
declarat viridique advelat tempora lauro, *crowns*  
muneraque in naves ternos optare iuencos  
vinaque et argenti magnum dat ferre talentum.  
Ipsis praecipuos ductoribus addit honores: *marked*
- 250 victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum



- purpura Maeandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit,  
 intextusque puer frondosa regius Ida  
 veloces iaculo cervos cursuque fatigat,  
 acer, anhelanti similis, quem praepes ab Ida *Keen*  
 255 sublimem pedibus rapuit Iovis armiger uncis :  
 longaevi palmas nequiquam ad sidera tendunt  
 custodes, saevitque canum latratus in auras.  
 At qui deinde locum tenuit virtute secundum,  
 levis huic hamis consertam auroque trilicem  
 260 loricam, quam Demoleo detraxerat ipse  
 victor apud rapidum Simoenta sub Ilio alto,  
 donat habere viro, decus et tutamen in armis.  
 Vix illam famuli Phegeus Sagarisque ferebant  
 multiplicem connixi humeris ; indutus at olim  
 265 Demoleos cursu palantes Troas agebat.  
 Tertia dona facit geminos ex aere lebetas *quod est*  
 cymbiaque argento perfecta atque aspera signis. *non*  
 Iamque adeo donati omnes opibusque superbi  
 puniceis ibant evincti tempora taenis,  
 270 cum saevo e scopulo multa vix arte revulsus,  
 amissis remis atque ordine debilis uno, *ut*  
 irrisam sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat.  
 // Qualis saepa viae deprensus in aggere serpens, *non*  
 aerea quem obliquum rota transiit aut gravis ictu  
 275 seminecem liquit saxo lacerumque viator ;  
 nequiquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus,  
 parte ferox ardensque oculis et sibila colla *glowing*  
 arduus attollens, pars vulnere clauda retentat  
 nixantem nodis seque in sua membra plicantem :  
 280 tali remigio navis se tarda movebat ;  
 vela facit tamen et plenis subit ostia velis,  
 Sergestum Aeneas promisso munere donat  
 servatam ob navem laetus sociosque reductos.

Olli serva datur, operum haud ignara Minervae,  
 285 Cressa genus, Pholoe, geminique sub ubere nati.

Hoc pius Aeneas misso certamine tendit  
 gramineum in campum, quem collibus undique curvis  
 cingebant silvae, mediaque in valle theatri  
 circus erat, quo se multis cum millibus heros  
 290 consessu medium tulit exstructoque resedit.

Hic, qui forte velint rapido contendere cursu,  
 invitat pretiis animos, et praemia ponit.

Undique conveniunt Teucri mixtique Sicani,  
 Nisus et Euryalus primi,

295 Euryalus forma insignis viridique iuventa,  
 Nisus amore pio pueri; quos deinde secutus  
 regius egregia Priami de stirpe Dioces;  
 hunc Salius simul et Patron, quorum alter Acarnan,  
 alter ab Arcadio Tegeaeae sanguine gentis;

300 tum duo Trinacrii iuvenes Helymus Panopesque,  
 assueti silvis, comites senioris Acestae;

multi praeterea, quos fama obscura recondit.  
 Aeneas quibus in mediis sic deinde locutus:

‘Accipite haec animis laetasque advertite mentes.

305 nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit.

Cnosia bina dabo levato lucida ferro

spicula caelataque argento ferre bipennem:

omnibus hic erit unus honos. Tres praemia primi  
 accipient flavaque caput nectentur oliva.

310 Primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto;  
 alter Amazoniam pharetram plenamque sagittis

Threiciis, lato quam circum amplectitur auro

balteus et tereti subnectit fibula gemma;

tertius Argolica hac galea contentus abito.’

315 Haec ubi dicta, locum capiunt signoque repente  
 corripunt spatia audito limenque relinquunt,

effusi nimbo similes; simul ultima signant.

Primus abit longeq̄ ante omnia corpora Nisus  
emicat, et ventis et fulminis ocior alis; wings

320 proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo,  
insequitur Salius; spatio post deinde relicto  
tertius Euryalus;

Euryalumque Helymus sequitur; quo deinde sub ipso  
ecce volat calcemque terit iam calce Diore

325 incumbens humero, spatia et si plura supersint,  
transeat elapsus prior ambiguumque relinquat.

Iamque fere spatio extremo fessique sub ipsam  
finem adventabant, levi cum sanguine Nisus  
labitur infelix, caesis ut forte iuvenis living

330 fusus humum viridesque super madefecerat herbas.

Hic iuvenis iam victor ovans vestigia presso  
haud tenuit titubata solo, sed pronus in ipso  
concidit immundoque fimo sacroque cruore, fell  
non tamen Euryali, non ille oblitus amorum: felthy

335 nam sese opposuit Salio per lubrica surgens,  
ille autem spissa iacuit revolutus arena.

Emicat Euryalus, et munere victor amici

prima tenet, plausuque volat fremituque secundo.

Post Helymus subit, et nunc tertia palma Diore.

340 Hic totum cayeae consessum ingentis et ora  
prima patrum magnis Salius clamoribus implet,  
ereptumque dolo reddi sibi poscit honorem. F Mea

Tutatur favor Euryalum lacrimaeque decorae  
gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus. bee many

345 Adiuvat et magna proclamat voce Diore, prob. de

qui subiit palmae frustra ad praemia venit  
ultima, si primi Salio reddantur honores. place <...  
obtained

Tum pater Aeneas 'Vestra' inquit 'munera vobis  
certa manent, pueri, et palmam movet ordine nemo: alte

prince-baker

- 350 me liceat casus misereri insontis amici.' *guiltless*  
 Sic fatus tergum Gaetuli immane leonis  
 dat Salio, villis onerosum atque unguibus aureis.  
 Hic Nisus 'Si tanta' inquit 'sunt praemia victis  
 et te lapsorum miseret, quae munera Niso  
 355 digna dabis? primam merui qui laude coronam,  
 ni me, quae Salium, Fortuna inimica tulisset.'  
 Et simul his dictis faciem ostentabat et udo  
 turpia membra fimo. Risit pater optimus olli  
 et clipeum efferri iussit, Didymaonis artem,  
 360 Neptuni sacro Danais de poste refixum.  
 Hoc iuvenem egregium praestanti munere donat. *L*  
 Post ubi confecti cursus, et dona peregit:  
 'Nunc, si cui virtus animusque in pectore praesens,  
 adsit et evinctis attollat brachia palmis.'  
 365 Sic ait, et geminum pugnae proponit honorem,  
 victori velatum auro vittisque iuencum, *covered*  
 ense atque insignem galeam solatia victo.  
 Nec mora: continuo vastis cum viribus effert  
 ora Dares magnoque virum se murmure tollit,  
 370 solus qui Paridem solitus contendere contra,  
 idemque ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector,  
 victorem Buten immani corpore, qui se  
 Bebrycia veniens Amyci de gente ferēbat,  
 perculit et fulva moribundum extendit arena.  
 375 Talis prima Dares caput altum in proelia tollit,  
 ostenditque humeros latos alternaque tactat  
 brachia protendens et verberat ictibus auras.  
 Quaeritur huic alius; nec quisquam ex agmine tanto  
 audet adire virum manibusque inducere caestus.  
 380 Ergo alacris cunctosque putans excedere palma  
 Aeneae stetit ante pedes, nec plura moratus  
 tum laeva taurum cornu tenet atque ita fatur:

'Nate dea, si nemo audet se credere pugnae,  
quae finis standi? quo me decet usque teneri?'

385 Ducere dona iube.' Cuncti simul ore fremebant  
Dardanidae reddique viro promissa iubebant.

Hic gravis Entellum dictis castigat Acestes,  
proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbae:  
'Entelle heroum quondam fortissime frustra,

390 tantane tam patiens nullo certamine tolli  
dona sines? ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister  
nequiquam memoratus Eryx? ubi fama per omnem  
Trinacriam et spolia illa tuis pendentia tectis?'

Ille sub haec: 'Non laudis amor nec gloria cessit  
395 pulsa metu; sed enim gelidus tardante senecta  
sanguis hebet, frigentque effetae in corpore vires.

Si mihi, quae quondam fuerat quaque improbus iste  
exultat fidens, si nunc foret illa iuventas,

haud equidem pretio inductus pulchroque iuvenco

400 venissem, nec dona moror.' Sic deinde locutus

in medium geminos immani pondere caestus  
proiecit, quibus acer Eryx in proelia suetus  
ferre manum duroque intendere brachia tergo.

Obstupuere animi: tantorum ingentia septem

405 terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigebant.

Ante omnes stupet ipse Dares longaeque recusat;

magnanimusque Anchisiades et pondus et ipsa

huc illuc vinclorum immensa volumina versat.

Tum senior tales referebat pectore voces:

410 'Quid, si quis caestus ipsius et Herculis arma  
vidisset tristemque hoc ipso in litore pugnam?

Haec germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat;

(sanguine cernis adhuc sparsoque infecta cerebro);

his magnum Alciden contra stetit, his ego suetus,

415 dum melior vires sanguis dabat, aemula necdum

temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus.

Sed si nostra Dares haec Troius arma recusat,  
idque pio sedet Aeneae, probat auctor Acestes,  
aequemus pugnas. Erycis tibi terga remitto

420 (solve metus) et tu Troianos exue caestus.'

Haec fatus duplicem ex humeris reiecit amictum,  
et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa lacertosque  
exiit atque ingens media consistit arena.

Tum satus Anchisa caestus pater extulit aequos,  
425 et paribus palmas amborum innexuit armis.

Constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque  
brachiaque ad superas interritus extulit auras.

Abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu  
immiscentque manus manibus, pugnamque lacessunt,

430 ille pedum melior motu fretusque iuventa,  
hic membris et mole valens; sed tarda trementi  
genua labant, vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus.

Multa viri nequiquam inter se vulnera iactant,  
multa cavo lateri ingeminant et pectore vastos

435 dant sonitus, erratque aures et tempora circum  
crebra manus, duro crepitant sub vulnere malae.

Stat gravis Entellus nisuque immotus eodem,  
corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit.

Ille, velut celsam oppugnat qui molibus urbem  
440 aut montana sedet circum castella sub armis,

nunc hos, nunc illos aditus, omnemque pererrat  
arte locum et variis assultibus irritus urguet.

Ostendit dextram insurgens Entellus et alte  
extulit: ille ictum venientem a vertice velox

445 praevидit celerique elapsus corpore cessit;  
Entellus vires in ventum effudit, et ultro  
ipse gravis graviterque ad terram pondere vasto  
concidit, ut quondam cava concidit aut Erymantho

- aut Ida in magna radicibus eruta pinus,  
 450 Consurgunt studiis Teucris et Trinacria pubes;  
 it clamor caelo, primusque accurrit Acestes  
 aequaevumque ab humo miserans attollit amicum.  
 At non tardatus casu neque territus heros  
 acrior ad pugnam redit ac vim suscitatur ira  
 455 (tum pudor incendit vires et conscia virtus:)  
 praecipitemque Daren ardens agit aequore toto  
 nunc dextra ingeminans ictus, nunc ille sinistra.  
 Nec mora nec requies: quam multa grandine nimbi  
culminibus crepitant, sic densis ictibus heros  
 460 creber utraque manu pulsatur versaturque Dareta.  
 Tum pater Aeneas procedere longius iras  
 et saevire animis Entellum haud passus acerbis,  
 sed finem imposuit pugnae fessumque Dareta  
 eripuit mulcens dictis, ac talia fatur:  
 465 'Infelix, quae tanta animum dementia cepit?  
 non vires alias conversaque numina sentis?  
 Cede deo.' Dixitque et proelia voce diremit.  
 Ast illum fidi aequales, genua aegra trahentem  
 iactantemque utroque caput crassumque cruorem  
 470 ore eiectantem mixtosque in sanguine dentes,  
 ducunt ad naves, galeamque enseque vocati  
 accipiunt, palmam Entello taurumque relinquunt.  
 Hic victor, superans animis tauroque superbus  
 'Nate dea vosque haec' inquit 'cognoscite, Teucris,  
 475 et mihi quae fuerint iuvenali in corpore vires  
 et qua servetis revocatum a morte Dareta.'  
 Dixit, et adversi contra stetit ora iuveni,  
 qui donum astabat pugnae, duosque reducta  
 libavit dextra media inter cornua caestus,  
 480 arduus, effractoque illisit in ossa cerebro:  
 sternitur exanimisque tremens procumbit humi bos.

Ille super tales effundit pectore voces :

‘Hanc tibi, Eryx, meliorem animam pro morte Daretis  
persolvo ; hic victor caestus artemque repono.’ ~~XX~~

- 485 Protinus Aeneas celeri certare sagitta  
invitat qui forte velint, et praemia dicit,  
ingentique manu malum de nave Seresti  
erigit et volucrem traiecto in fune columbam,  
quo tendant ferrum, malo suspendit ab alto.
- 490 Convenere viri, deiectamque aerea sortem  
accepit galea ; et primus clamore secundo  
Hyrtacidae ante omnes exit locus Hippocoontis.  
Quem modo navali Mnestheus certamine victor  
consequitur, viridi Mnestheus evinctus oliva.
- 495 Tertius Eurytion, tuus o clarissime frater  
Pandare, qui quondam, iussus confundere foedus,  
in medios telum torsisti primus Achivos.  
Extremus galeaque ima subsedit Acestes,  
ausus et ipse manu iuvenum tentare laborem.
- 500 Tum validis flexos incurvant viribus arcus  
pro se quisque viri et depromunt tela pharetris.  
Primaque per caelum nervo stridente sagitta  
Hyrtacidae iuvenis volucres diverberat auras ;  
et venit adversique infigitur arbore mali.
- 505 Intremuit malus timuitque exterrita pinnis  
ales, et ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu.  
Post acer Mnestheus adducto constitit arcu,  
alta petens, pariterque oculos telumque tetendit. ~~X~~  
Ast ipsam miserandus avem contingere ferro
- 510 non valuit : nodos et vincula linea rupit,  
queis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto ;  
illa notos atque alta volans in nubila fugit.  
Tum rapidus (iamdudum arcu contenta parato  
tela tenens) fratrem Eurytion in vota vocavit,



- 515 iam vacuo laetam caelo speculatus, et alis  
 plaudentem nigra figit sub nube columbam.  
 Decidit exanimis vitamque reliquit in astris  
 aetheriis fixamque refert delapsa sagittam.  
 Amissa solus palma superabat Acestes ;
- 520 qui tamen aërias telum contorsit in auras,  
 ostentans artemque pater arcumque sonantem.  
 Hic oculis subitum obiicitur magnoque futurum  
 augurio monstrum : docuit post exitus ingens,  
 seraque terrifici cecinerunt omina vates.
- 525 Namque volans liquidis in nubibus arsit arundo  
 signavitque viam flammis tenuesque recessit  
 consumpta in ventos, caelo ceu saepe refixa  
 transcurrunt crinemque volantia sidera ducunt.  
 Attonitis haesere animis superosque precati
- 530 Trinacrii Teucrique viri, nec maximus omen  
 abnuit Aeneas, sed laetum amplexus Acesten  
 muneribus cumulat magnis ac talia fatur : /  
 ‘Sume, pater ; nam te voluit rex magnus Olympi  
 talibus auspiciis exsortem ducere honores.
- 535 Ipsius Anchisae longaevi hoc munus habebis,  
 cratera impressum signis, quem Thracius olim  
 Anchisae genitori in magno munere Cisseus  
 ferre sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris.’  
 Sic fatus cingit viridanti tempora lauro
- 540 et primum ante omnes victorem appellat Acesten.  
 Nec bonus Eurytion praelato invidit honori,  
 quamvis solus avem caelo deiecit ab alto.  
 Proximus ingreditur donis qui vincula rupit,  
 extremus volucris qui fixit arundine malum.
- 545 At pater Aeneas nondum certamine misso  
 custodem ad sese comitemque impubis Iuli  
 Epytiden vocat, et fidam sic fatur ad aurem :

- 'Vade age et Ascanio, si iam puerile paratum  
 agmen habet secum cursusque instruxit equorum,<sup>arranged</sup>  
 550 ducat avo turmas et sese ostendat in armis  
 dic' ait. Ipse omnem longo discedere circo  
 infusum populum et campos iubet esse patentes.  
 Incedunt pueri, pariterque ante ora parentum  
 frenatis lucent in equis, quos omnis euntes  
 555 Trinacriae mirata fremit Troiaequae iuventus.  
 Omnibus in morem tonsa coma pressa corona;  
 cornea bina ferunt praefixa hastilia ferro,  
 pars leves humero pharetras; it pectore summo  
 flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri.  
 560 Tres equitum numero turmae ternique vagantur  
 ductores; pueri bis seni quemque secuti  
 agmine partito fulgent paribusque magistris.  
 Una acies iuvenum, ducit quam parvus ovantem  
 nomen avi referens Priamus, tua cara, Polite,  
 565 progenies, auctura Italos; quem Thracius albis  
 portat equus bicolor maculis, vestigia primi  
 alba pedis frontemque ostentans arduus albam.  
 Alter Atys, genus unde Atii duxere Latini,  
 parvus Atys pueroque puer dilectus Iulo.  
 570 Extremus formaque ante omnes pulcher Iulus  
 Sidonio est invectus equo, quem candida Dido  
 esse sui dederat monimentum et pignus amoris.  
 Cetera Trinacrii pubes senioris Acestae  
 fertur equis.  
 575 Excipiunt plausu pavidos gaudentque tuentes  
 Dardanidae veterumque agnoscunt ora parentum.  
 Postquam omnem laeti consessum oculosque suorum  
 lustravere in equis, signum clamore paratis  
 Epytides longe dedit insonitque flagello.  
 580 Olli discurrere pares, atque agmina terni

diductis solvere choris rursusque vocati  
convertere vias infestaque tela tulere.

Inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus  
adversi spatiis, alternosque orbibus orbes

585 impediunt, pugnaeque cient simulacra sub armis;  
et nunc terga fuga nudant, nunc spicula vertunt  
infensi, facta pariter nunc pace feruntur.

Ut quondam Creta fertur Labyrinthus in alta  
parietibus textum caecis iter ancipitemque

590 mille viis habuisse dolum, qua signa sequendi  
frangeret indeprensus et irremeabilis error:

haud alio Teucrum nati vestigia cursu

impediunt, texuntque fugas et proelia ludo,

delphinum similes, qui per maria humida nando

595 Carpathium Libycumque secant luduntque per undas.

Hunc morem cursus atque haec certamina primus

Ascanius, Longam muris cum cingeret Albam,

rettulit et Priscos docuit celebrare Latinos,

quo puer ipse modo, secum quo Troia pubes;

600 Albani docuere suos; hinc maxima porro

accepit Roma et patrium servavit honorem;

Troiaque nunc pueri, Troianum dicitur agmen.

Hac celebrata tenus sancto certamina patri.

Hinc primum Fortuna fidem mutata novavit.

605 Dum variis tumulo referunt sollennia ludis,

Irim de caelo misit Saturnia Iuno

Iliacam ad classem, ventosque aspirat eunti,

multa movens necdum antiquum saturata dolorem.

Illa, viam celerans per mille coloribus arcum,

610 nulli visa cito decurrit tramite virgo.

Conspicit ingentem concursum et litora lustrat,

desertosque videt portus classemque relictam.

At procul in sola secretae Troades acta

- amissum Anchisen flebant, cunctaeque profundum  
 615 pontum aspectabant flentes. / 'Heu tot vada fessis  
 et tantum superesse maris,' vox omnibus una.  
 Urbem orant, taedet pelagi perferre laborem.  
 Ergo inter medias sese haud ignara nocendi  
 coniicit, et faciemque deae vestemque reponit;  
 620 fit Beroe, Tmarii coniunx longaeva Dorycli,  
 cui genus et quondam nomen natiq̄ue fuissent;  
 ac sic Dardanidum mediam se matribus infert.  
 'O miserae, quas non manus' inquit 'Achaica bello  
 traxerit ad letum patriae sub moenibus! o gens  
 625 infelix, cui te exitio Fortuna reservat?  
 septima post Troiae excidium iam vertitur aestas,  
 cum freta, cum terras omnes, tot inhospita saxa  
 sideraque emensae ferimur, dum per mare magnum  
 Italiam sequimur fugientem et volvimur undis.  
 630 Hic Erycis fines fraterni atque hospes Acestes:  
 quis prohibet muros iacere et dare civibus urbem?  
 O patria et rapti nequiquam ex hoste Penates,  
 nullane iam Troiae dicentur moenia? nusquam  
 Hectoreos amnes Xanthum et Simoenta videbo?  
 635 Quin agite et mecum infaustas exurite puppes.  
 Nam mihi Cassandrae per somnum vatis imago  
 ardentes dare visa faces: 'Hic quaerite Troiam,  
 hic domus est' inquit 'vobis.' Iam tempus agi res,  
 nec tantis mora prodigiis. En quattuor arae  
 640 Neptuno; deus ipse faces animamque ministrat.'  
 Haec memorans prima infensum vi corripit ignem  
 sublataque procul dextra connixa coruscet  
 et iacit. Arrectae mentes stupefactaque corda  
 Iliadum. Hic una e multis quae maxima natu,  
 645 Pyrgo, tot Priami natorum regia nutrix;  
 'Non Beroe vobis, non haec Rhoeteia, matres,

est Dorycli coniunx : divini signa decoris  
ardentesque notate oculos, qui spiritus illi,  
quis vultus vocisque sonus vel gressus eunti.

650 Ipsa egomet dudum Beroen digressa reliqui  
aegram, indignantem, tali quod sola careret  
munere nec meritos Anchisae inferret honores.  
Haec effata.

At matres primo ancipites oculisque malignis  
655 ambiguae spectare rates miserum inter amorem  
praesentis terrae fatisque vocantia regna :

cum dea se paribus per caelum sustulit alis  
ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus arcum.

Tum vero attonitae monstris actaeque furore  
660 conclamant, rapiuntque focis penetralibus ignem,  
pars spoliant aras, frondem ac virgulta facesque  
coniiciunt. Furit immissis Vulcanus habenis  
transtra per et remos et pictas abiete puppes.

Nuntius Anchisae ad tumultum cuneosque theatri  
665 incensas perfert naves Eumelus, et ipsi  
respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam.

Primus et Ascanius, cursus ut laetus equestres  
ducebat, sic acer equo turbata petivit  
castra, nec exanimes possunt retinere magistri.

670 'Quis furor iste novus? quo nunc, quo tenditis,' inquit,  
'heu miserae cives? non hostem inimicaque castra  
Argivom, vestras spes uritis. En, ego vester  
Ascanius!' Galeam ante pedes proiecit inanem,  
qua ludo indutus belli simulacra ciebat.

675 Accelerat simul Aeneas, simul agmina Teucrum.  
Ast illae diversa metu per litora passim  
diffugiunt, silvasque et sicubi concava furtim  
saxa petunt; piget incepti lucisque, suosque  
mutatae agnoscunt, excussaque pectore Iuno est.

- 680 Sed non idcirco flamma atque incendia vires  
indomitas posuere; udo sub robore vivit  
stuppa vomens tardum fumum, lentusque carinas *heavy*  
est vapor, et toto descendit corpore pestis,  
*efforts* nec vires heroum infusaque flumina prosunt.
- 685 Tum pius Aeneas humeris abscindere vestem  
auxilioque vocare deos et tendere palmas:  
'Iupiter omnipotens, si nondum exosus ad unum  
Troianos, si quid pietas antiqua labores *at all*  
respicit humanos, da flammam evadere classi
- 690 nunc, Pater, et tenues Teucrum res eripe leto; *difficult*  
*at all* vel tu quod superest infesto fulmine Morti,  
si mereor, demitte tuaque hic obrue dextra.'  
Vix haec ediderat, cum effusis imbribus atra  
tempestas sine more furit, tonitruque tremescunt *wildly*
- 695 ardua terrarum et campi: ruit aethere toto  
turbidus imber aqua densisque nigerrimus Austris,  
implenturque super puppes, semiusta madescunt  
robora, restinctus donec vapor omnis et omnes *near*  
quatuor amissis servatae a peste carinae.
- 700 At pater Aeneas, casu concussus acerbo,  
nunc huc ingentes, nunc illuc pectore curas *geometrical*  
mutabat versans, Siculisne resideret arvis  
oblitus fatorum, Italasne capesseret oras.  
Tum senior Nautes, unum Tritonia Pallas
- 705 quem docuit multaque insignem reddidit arte  
(haec responsa dabat vel quae portenderet ira  
magna deum vel quae fatorum posceret ordo),  
isque his Aenean solatus vocibus infit:  
'Nate dea, quo fata trahunt retrahuntque sequamur;
- 710 quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.  
Est tibi Dardanius divinae stirpis Acestes.  
Hunc cape consiliis socium et coniunge volentem,

huic trade amissis superant qui navibus et quos  
 pertaesum magni incepti rerumque tuarum est,  
 715 longaevosque senes ac fessas aequore matres  
 et quidquid tecum invalidum metuensque pericli est  
 delige, et his habeant terris sine moenia fessi: *o*  
 urbem appellabunt permissio nomine Acestam.'

Talibus incensus dictis senioris amici  
 720 tum vero in curas animo diducitur omnes. *huc Amicus*  
 Et Nox atra polum bigis subvecta tenebat. *a. p. d. d. d.*  
 Visa dehinc caelo facies delapsa parentis  
 Anchisae subito tales effundere voces:  
 'Nate, mihi vita quondam, dum vita manebat.  
 725 care magis, nate, Iliacis exercite fati,  
 imperio Iovis huc venio, qui classibus ignem  
 depulit, et caelo tandem miseratus ab alto est.  
 Consiliis pare, quae nunc pulcherrima Nautes  
 dat senior: lectos iuvenes, fortissima corda,  
 730 defer in Italiam. Gens dura atque aspera cultu  
 debellanda tibi est Latium. Ditis tamen ante  
 infernas accede domos et Averno per alta  
 congressus pete, nate, meos. Non me impia namque  
 Tartara habent tristes umbrae, sed amoena piorum  
 735 concilia Elysiumque colo. Huc casta Sibylla  
 nigrarum multo pecudum te sanguine ducet.  
 Tum genus omne tuum et quae dentur moenia disces.  
 Iamque vale; torquet medios Nox humida cursus, *is huc*  
 et me saevus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis.'  
 740 Dixerat, et tenues fugit ceu fumus in auras.  
 Aeneas 'Quo deinde ruis? quo proripis?' inquit,  
 'quem fugis? aut quis te nostris complexibus arcet?'  
 Haec memorans cinerem et sopitos suscitavit ignes  
 Pergameumque Larem et canae penetralia Vestae  
 745 farre pio et plena supplex veneratur acerra.

Extemplo socios primumque arcessit Acesten,  
et Iovis imperium et cari praecepta parentis  
edocet et quae nunc animo sententia constet.

Haud mora consiliis, nec iussa recusat Acestes.

750 Transcribunt urbi matres populumque volentem  
deponunt, animos nil magnae laudis egentes.

Ipsi transtra novant flammisque ambesa reponunt  
robora navigiis, aptant remosque rudentesque,  
exigui numero, sed bello vivida virtus.

755 Interea Aeneas urbem designat aratro  
sortiturque domos, hoc Ilium et haec loca Troiam  
esse iubet. Gaudet regno Troianus Acestes,  
indicitque forum et patribus dat iura vocatis.

Tum vicina astris Erycino in vertice sedes  
760 fundatur Veneri Idaliae, tumuloque sacerdos  
ac lucus late sacer additur Anchiseo.

Iamque dies epulata novem gens omnis, et aris  
factus honos: placidi straverunt aequora venti, *pulled*

creber et aspirans rursus vocat Auster in altum.

765 Exoritur procurva ingens per litora fletus; *dented*  
complexi inter se noctemque diemque morantur.

Ipsae iam matres, ipsi, quibus aspera quondam  
visa maris facies et non tolerabile numen,  
ire volunt omnemque fugae perferre laborem.

770 Quos bonus Aeneas dictis solatur amicis  
et consanguineo lacrimans commendat Acestae. *steps brother*

Tres Eryci vitulos et Tempestatibus agnam  
caedere deinde iubet solvique ex ordine funem. = *cut the*

Ipse caput tonsae foliis evinctus olivae,  
775 stans procul in prora pateram tenet, extaque salsos  
proiicit in fluctus ac vina liquentia fundit.

certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt:  
prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes.



- At Venus interea Neptunum exercita curis  
 780 alloquitur talesque effundit pectore questus :  
 ‘Iunonis gravis ira neque exsaturabile pectus  
 cogunt me, Neptune, preces descendere in omnes,  
 quam nec longa dies pietas nec mitigat ulla,  
 nec Iovis imperio fatisque infracta quiescit.
- 785 Non media de gente Phrygum exedissee nefandis  
 urbem odiis satis est nec poenam traxe per omnem :  
 reliquias Troiae, cineres atque ossa peremptae  
 insequitur. Causas tanti sciat illa furoris.  
 Ipse mihi nuper Libycis tu testis in undis
- 790 quam molem subito excierit : maria omnia caelo  
 miscuit, Aeoliis nequiquam freta procellis,  
 in regnis hoc ausa tuis.  
 Per scelus ecce etiam Troianis matribus actis  
 exussit foede puppes, et classe subegit
- 795 amissa socios ignotae linquere terrae.
- Quod superest oro liceat dare tuta per undas  
 vela tibi, liceat Laurentem attingere Thybrim,  
 si concessa peto, si dant ea moenia Parcae.’  
 Tum Saturnius haec domitor maris edidit alti :
- 800 ‘Fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis,  
 unde genus ducis. Merui quoque : saepe furores  
 compressi et rabiem tantam caelique marisque.  
 Nec minor in terris, (Xanthum Simoentaque testor),  
 Aeneae mihi cura tui. Cum Troia Achilles
- 805 exanimata sequens impingeret agmina muris,  
 millia multa daret leto, gemerentque repleti  
 annes, nec reperire viam atque evolvere posset  
 in mare se Xanthus, Pelidae tunc ego forti  
 congressum Aenean nec dis nec viribus aequis
- 810 nube cava rapui, cuperem cum vertere ab imo  
 structa meis manibus periurae moenia Troiae.

Nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi, pelle timores.  
Tutus quos optas portus accedet Averni.

Unus erit tantum, amissum quem gurgite quaeret;  
815 unum pro multis dabitur caput.'

His ubi laeta deae permulsit pectora dictis,  
iungit equos auro genitor spumantiaque addit  
frena feris manibusque omnes effundit habenas.

Caeruleo per summa levis volat aequora curru;  
820 subsidunt undae, tumidumque sub axe tonanti  
sternitur aequor aquis, fugiunt vasto aethere nimbi.  
Tum variae comitum facies, immania cete,  
et senior Glauci chorus Inousque Palaemon  
Tritonesque citi Phorcique exercitus omnis . . .  
825 laeva tenent Thetis et Melite Panoepaque virgo,  
Nisaeae Spioque Thaliaque Cymodoceque.

Hic patris Aeneae suspensam blanda vicissim  
gaudia pertentant mentem: iubet ocius omnes  
attolli malos, intendi brachia velis.

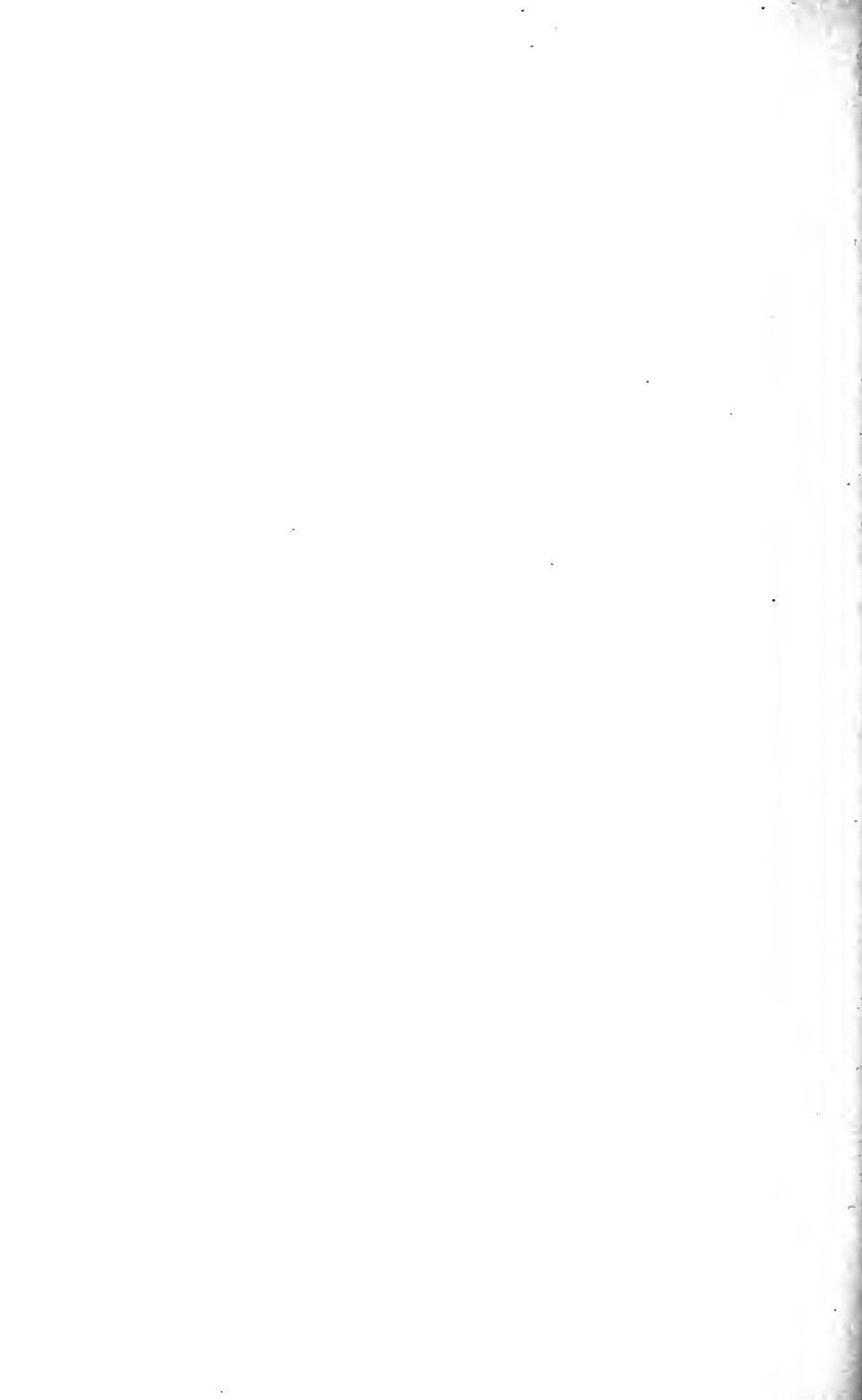
830 Una omnes fecere pedem pariterque sinistros,  
nunc dextros solvere sinus, una ardua torquent  
cornua detorquentque, ferunt sua flamina classem.

Princeps ante omnes densum Palinurus agebat  
agmen; ad hunc alii cursum contendere iussi.

835 Iamque fere mediam caeli Nox humida metam  
contigerat, placida laxabant membra quiete  
sub remis fusi per dura sedilia nautae:  
cum levis aetheriis delapsus Somnus ab astris  
aëra dimovit tenebrosum et dispulit umbras,

840 te, Palinure, petens, tibi somnia tristia portans  
insonti; puppique deus consedit in<sup>c</sup>alta,  
Phorbanti similis, funditque has ore loquelas:  
'Iaside Palinure, ferunt ipsa aequora classem;  
aequatae spirant aerae; datur hora quieti.

- 845 *Pone caput fessosque oculos furare labori.  
Ipse ego paulisper pro te tua munera inibo.  
Cui vix attollens Palinurus lumina fatur:*  
'Mene salis placidi vultum fluctusque quietos  
ignorare iubes? mene huic confidere monstro?
- 850 *Aenean credam (quid enim?) fallacibus auris  
et caeli totiens deceptus fraude sereni!'*  
Talia dicta dabat, clavumque affixus et haerens  
nusquam amittebat oculosque sub astra tenebat.  
Ecce deus ramum Lethaeo rore madentem
- 855 *vique soporatum Stygia super utraque quassat  
tempora, cunctantique natantia lumina solvit.  
Vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus,  
et super incumbens cum puppis parte revulsa  
cumque gubernaclo liquidas proiecit in undas*
- 860 *praecipitem ac socios nequiquam saepe vocantem:*  
ipse volans tenues se sustulit ales ad auras.  
Currit iter tutum non setius aequore classis  
promissisque patris Neptuni interrita fertur.  
Iamque adeo scopulos Sirenum advecta subibat
- 865 *difficiles quondam multorumque ossibus albos  
(tum rauca assiduo longe saepe saxa sonabant),  
cum pater amisso fluitantem errare magistro  
sensit, et ipse ratem nocturnis rexit in undis,  
multa gemens casuque animum concussus amici:*
- 870 *'O nimium caelo et pelago confise sereno,  
nudus in ignota, Palinure, iacebis arena.'*



## NOTES TO AENEID—BOOK V.

[1-34 Aeneas, pursuing his voyage, is overtaken by a storm, and makes for Eryx, a harbour of Sicily.]

**1 Interea]** While the events related in the last book are happening.

**medium iter]** 'Was steadfastly pursuing his mid-sea way,' not 'was half-way on his voyage.' Cf. *Aen.* iii. 664, *graditurque per aequor iam medium*, and iv. 277, *mortales visus medio sermone reliquit*.

**2 atros Aquilone]** 'The billows darkening beneath the northern blast.' Aulus Gellius notes ii. 30, *Austris spirantibus mare fieri glaucum et caeruleum, aquilonibus obscurius atriusque*. Eryx lies N.W. of Carthage; therefore they must have sailed almost in the teeth of the wind, unless we take *Aquilo* for any stormy blast. Compare, however, Dido's reproach, iv. 310, *Et mediis properas Aquilonibus ire per altum*.

**3 Elissae]** According to the legend, the original name of Dido.

5] 'The thought of the bitter pangs of an outraged heart, and the knowledge of what a woman in her frenzy can dare, fill the Trojans' souls with a train of sad forebodings.' Vergil says: 'the pangs of outraged love suggest sad forebodings,' but '*the thought of the pangs*,' etc., is readily supplied from the context.

**notum]** The neuter of the participle used as an abstract noun. Cf. Livy vii. 8, *Diu non fertitatum* (the continued absence of favourable omens) *tenuerat dictatorem*; Livy xxvii. 37, *Liberatas religione mentes turbavit rursus nuntiatum infantem natum esse*.

**polluto]** *Polluere* is to defile or violate something holy, as the bonds of love. The word shows that Vergil's sympathies are not all with his pious hero.

8, 9] Repeated, with a slight variation, from *Aen.* iii. 192. Vergil follows, but sparingly, the Epic tradition of tags.

**10 olli]** Archaic for *illi*.

**caeruleus]** 'Dark blue,' 'dark.' Ovid has *caerulei Plutonis equi* = Gray's 'coal-black steed.'

**imber]** 'Rain-cloud.'

**11 inhorruit unda tenebris]** 'The wave shivered with the gloom'; *inhorresco* expresses the ruffling of the sea, and suggests the terror of the black squall.

**13 quianam]** An archaic form, as Quintilian, *Instit.* viii. 3, tells us; a strengthened form of *quia*.

14 **deinde**] Belongs to *iubet*. Cf. *Aen.* vii. 135, *Sic deinde effatus frondenti tempora myrto Implicat*, and l. 400.

15 **colligere arma**] 'To make all tight and trim'=secure the loose tackle, and reef the sails (not 'furl them,' as the subsequent line shows). So in *Aen.* vi. 353 *arma* is the gear or tackle of a ship.

**validis incumbere remis**] 'Bend to the strong oar'=bend with a will to the oars.

16 **obliquatque**, etc.] 'And trims the sails to catch the wind sideways.'  
**sinus**] 'The bellying sail.'

17 **auctor**] From *augco*, one who adds his weight to, *i.e.* guarantees. Translate: 'were my surety.'

**sperem contingere**] In prose: *sperem fore ut contingam*. Cf. *Aen.* ii. 657, iv. 305, iv. 337; though in these passages, except the last, we have *posse*, which contains the idea of futurity. So, iv. 487, *promittit solvere*.

19 **transversa**] 'Athwart our course,' adverb in *Ecl.* iii. 8, *transversa tuentibus hircis*.

20 **in nubem cogitur aër**] 'The air thickens into clouds.' According to the physical theory of the Romans, clouds consist of condensed air. Cf. *Cic. de Nat. Deorum*, ii. 39, *Mari finitimus aër . . . fusus et extenuatus sublime fertur, tum autem concretus, in nubes cogitur* (quoted by Henry).

21 **tendere tantum**] 'For such a struggle'; *contra* probably modifies both verbs; cf. ix. 377. Kennedy translates: 'we cannot breast the wind, or even proceed on our course'; but thus understood the clause falls rather flat.

24] 'The friendly coast of thy brother Eryx.' Eryx, the eponymous founder of the town, was by legend the son of Venus and Butes, one of the Argonauts, and so half-brother of Aeneas. Thucydides (vi. 2) regards the natives of Eryx and Egesta as descendants of fugitives from Troy, and on Mount Eryx there was a famous temple of Venus. Note the unusual double epithet, justified because *fraterna littora Erycis=l. fratris E. Sicanos*, properly the aboriginals of Sicily, but here=*Siculos*.

25] 'If, indeed, I rightly recall and retrace the stars observed upon my way,' *i.e.* on the way from Sicily to Carthage, *Aen.* i. 34. Sidgwick notes the accumulated expression in the manner of the poet.

26 **sic poscere ventos**] 'This bearing of the winds.'

28 **Flecte viam velis**] 'Turn thy course and tack.' Cf. *tendit iter velis*, *Aen.* vii. 7.

**sit**]=*esse potest*: potential; and so *optem*, though *quo* consecutive would of itself require a subjunctive.

29 **demittere**] 'To turn to land,' 'to put in.' Compare the force of *de* in *devenire*.

30] Achestes, or Egestes, the Trojan chieftain, founder of Segesta; see *Aen.* i. 168.

31] Anchises died and was buried at Drepanum, *Aen.* iii. 710. The

line is borrowed from Lucretius i. 135, *Morte obita quorum tellus complectitur ossa.*

33 **zephyri**] The gentle western breeze, distinguished from the *vespere ab atro consurgunt venti* of l. 19.

**gurgite**] 'The vasty deep,' often used by V. simply as a synonym of the sea, but may be meant to suggest the ground-swell after the storm.

[35-41 Acestes welcomes the Trojans.]

35 **excelso**] There is another reading *en celso*, but, as Conington remarks, V. would have avoided the ambiguity by writing *e celso*. Whether we render 'on the top' or 'from the top' is a matter of indifference.

36 **adventum sociasque rates**] A hendiadys.

37 **horridus in iaculis**] 'Grim with darts,' one of V.'s recondite phrases for 'armed with bristling darts.' The phrase is imitated by Tacitus, *Hist.* ii. 88, *tergis ferarum et ingentibus telis horrentes.*

**Libystidis ursae**] *Libystis* for *Libyca* is peculiar to Vergil. Naturalists tell us that there are no bears in Libya, but it was enough for V. that Herodotus vouches for them.

38] Acestes' mother was Egesta or Segesta; the Crinisus or Crimisis, a river of Sicily where Timoleon defeated the Carthaginians.

40 **gratatur reduces**] *Sc. esse*. This is better than to render 'welcomes them come back,' as there is no authority for *grator* with an accusative.

**gaza agresti**] 'Rustic opulence,' a sort of oxymoron; C. compares *Geor.* iv. 133, *dapibus mensas onerabat incemptis.*

[42-71 The next day, which is the anniversary of Anchises' funeral, Aeneas announces his intention of celebrating games in his father's honour.]

42 **primo Oriente**] 'At earliest dawn.' For *oriens* see l. 42. The ablative may, however, be instrumental. 'The morrow routing the stars by help of the rising sun' is quite in Vergil's manner.

44 **tumuli ex aggere**] 'From a raised hillock': a definitive genitive.

45 **Dardanus**] The grandparent of the race, was the son of Jupiter.

49] 'The full tale of moons has completed the circle of the year.'

50 **sic di voluistis**] Refers rather to *acerbum* than *honoratum*; 'a day of mourning, but I bow to the will of heaven.'

51] Literally, 'Were I spending this day an outcast on Gaetulia's quicksands, or surprised (by its advent) in the Argive Sea or the city of Mycenae, yet would I pray,' etc. The Argive Sea (the Aegean) and Mycenae are coupled by *et*, as forming one common danger from Greek foes, and an alternative to the danger from African foes.

52 **depremsus**] Half the commentators understand 'overtaken by a storm,' as in *Geor.* iv. 421, but then we should expect some corresponding word like *captus* with *et urbe Mycenae*.

52 **Mycenae**] Follows the Greek form Μυκῆνη; the plural *Mycenae* is the common form in Latin. For the genitive cf. *urbem Patavi*, *Aen.* i. 247; *urbem Trojae*, i. 565. Generally the name is in apposition.

53 **ordine**] Adverbially, as iii. 548.

**pompas**] Especially of a funeral procession.

54 **strueremque**] 'And pile the altars with their proper gifts.' For the emphatic *suus* cf. *Aen.* iii. 469, *sunt et sua dona parenti*.

55 **ultra**] Properly 'to a point beyond,' so beyond expectation, of un-solicited, spontaneous acts. Cf. *Aen.* ii. 145, *His lacrimis vitam damus et miserescimus ultra* ('We grant his life, and go so far as to pity him'; Horace, *Epist.* i. 12. 22, *Si quid petit ultra defer* ('anticipate his request'). Here the meaning is, 'So far from being wretched wanderers, we are actually at the tomb.'

**ipsius**] virtually = *ipsos*, C.

56] 'Not as I deem without the counsel and purpose of the gods' = Homer's οὐκ ἀέκητι θεῶν.

58] 'Let us all with joyful accord observe the rites.' For *honor* see *Aen.* i. 48.

59 **poscamus ventos**] 'Pray we the winds' (Morris); 'ask at his tomb for a fair sea-wind,' Bowen. The latter interpretation is favoured by Lactantius, who says of Anchises: '*cui Aeneas non tantum immortalitatem verum etiam ventorum tribuit potestatem*.' On the other hand, we find that a sacrifice is offered to the winds themselves after the funeral games, l. 772, and the closely parallel *placemus ventos* of *Aen.* iii. 115 turns the balance in favour of the former interpretation.

60 **velit**] 'May he deign,' an optative. This is better than to take *velit* as oblique petition: *Poscamus ventos atque poscamus velit*, a mixed construction. Note how craftily the real prayer, that he may found a city, is insinuated, as it were, in a side-clause.

61 **bina boum capita**] 'Two head of cattle apiece.' Cf. *triginta capitum fetus*, *Aen.* iii. 391. The Latin and English idiom exactly correspond.

62 **adhibete**] The regular word in rituals for invoking the presence of the god to a feast. Cf. Hor. *Od.* iv. 5. 31, *et alteris te mensis adhibet deum*.

**Penates**] The gods not only of the private household, but of the nation considered as a family. When, as in this case, the nation splits up and founds separate settlements, each branch has its own Penates.

64 **si . . . extulerit**] We should have expected 'When the ninth day dawns,' but the *si* implies 'if we live to see the ninth day.' The Roman custom was to mourn for a week, then on the eighth day the body was burned, and on the ninth (*novemdiale*) the funeral feast and games.

65 **radiisque retexerit orbem**] Repeated from iv. 119, 'and unveil the world with his rays.' Cf. *iam rebus luce reiectis*, *Aen.* ix. 461.

66] 'I with a race of vessels will open the Trojan games' (Bowen).



Cf. *Geor.* ii. 530, *Velocis iaculi certamina ponit in ulmo.* Instead of *deinde* to correspond to *prima*, we have *que, aut.*

67 **quique**] = *et illi qui.*

68 **aut**] Corresponds irregularly with *seu*; so *Aen.* xii. 685, we have *seu . . . aut.*

**incedit**] = *jactat se*, 'Advances as a champion.'

**jaculo**] The javelin contest is not carried out.

69 **crudo**] 'Raw,' *i.e.* of untanned hide. See description of the *caestus*, l. 403.

**fidit**] = *audet*, hence the infinitive.

71 **ore favete**] 'favour me with your mouths' = 'join with me in the ritual,' then 'speak none but religious words,' and so (like the Greek *εὐφημεῖτε*) 'keep silence.' Thus the phrase has two almost contradictory meanings. Henry contends that the meaning here is 'Rejoice with me,' and quotes from Ovid, *Ibis*, 98:—

*Quisquis ades sacris, ore favete, meis;  
Quisquis ades sacris, lugubria dicite verba,*

where it certainly means 'mourn with me.' We must leave the point doubtful, and be content to say that the formula signifies the beginning of a religious service, and, like the 'Let us pray' of the English Church Service, may signify either that the congregation is silent or accompanies the minister.

[72-103. Aeneas, with the populace, proceeds to his father's tomb, and addresses his shade. A serpent issues from the tomb and tastes the libations. Further gifts are offered to the dead. A banquet follows.]

72 **materna . . . myrto**] The myrtle sacred to Venus.

73 **Helymus**] A Trojan follower of Acestes, the *ἥρωσ ἐπώνυμος* of the Elymi, a Sicilian tribe.

77 **carchesia**] Tankards, shaped somewhat like a dice-box.

79 **purpureos**] 'Bright,' not only 'purple.'

80] Some place the semicolon before *iterum*, but it is better to refer it to Aeneas' second visit.

**recepti nequiquam cineres**] 'Ashes of one whom vainly I rescued once from the flames' (Bowen). But *recepti* is not genitive singular. The identification of the ashes or shade with the living man is quite natural.

**animæque umbraeque**] C. suggests that the plural may follow the analogy of *manes*; cf. iv. 571.

82 **fatalia**] 'Destined.'

83 **quicumque est**] 'If such there be.' Sidgwick remarks the dramatic irony with which the hero is made to speak thus of the most famous river of all the world.

85] 'Amid sevenfold masses of coil, sliding in seven great rings' (Bowen). A translation which brings out admirably the force of *ingens* in its collocation.

88 **incendebat auro**] 'Made his scales to burn like gold,' literally 'with gold.' From *incendebat* we must supply some verb like *notabant*, *distinguebant*, to govern *terga*.

89] Repeated from iv. 701 with the variation of *iacit* for *trahit*, though one MS. reads *trahit* here.

**nubibus**] Either 'in the clouds,' or 'casts upon the clouds'—poetical dative of destination; cf. *it clamor caelo*, l. 451.

90 **agmine**] 'train'; cf. *Geor.* iii. 423.

91 **tandem**] = *lente*.

94 **instaurat**] 'Renews,' especially used of a repeated ritual, or the renewal of an interrupted ritual.

95 **geniumne loci**] Each spot, according to Roman mythology, was haunted by a spirit of its own, so that Varro says that in Latium there are as many gods as trees. Cf. Milton, *On the Morning of Christ's Nativity*—

' From haunted spring and dale,  
Edged with poplar pale,  
The parting genius is with sighing sent.'

The genius is often represented in sepulchral monuments under the form of a serpent. Servius refers to a curious superstition (arising probably from the fact of serpents often being found in tombs) that the human marrow when decomposed generated a serpent.

**incertus esse putet**]—indirect deliberative subjunctive.

**famulumne parentis**] 'His sire's familiar' (or attendant). Ladewig quotes Valerius Flaccus, iii. 459, *placidi quas protenus angues, Umbrarum famuli linguis rapuere coruscis*. These attendant animals may be connected with totem worship.

96 **binas**] Distributives are used in poetry for ordinals. Cf. *Buc.* iii. 30. Swine, sheep, and oxen are sacrificed, as in the *suovetaurilia*.

97 **nigrantes terga iuencos**] Black victims are offered to the shade or to the infernal gods. Cf. Tibullus, iii. 5. 53, *Interea nigras pecudes promittite Diti*.

**fundebat**] Imperfect of graphic narrative.

99 **manes Acheronte remissos**] As in *Odyssey* xi., the ghosts flock to lap the blood of the victims slain by Odysseus.

100 **quae cuique est copia**] = *pro copia quae cuique est*.

102 **aena**] See *Aen.* i. 213.

[104-123. The games: first, the entries for the boat-race.]

105 **Phaethon**] In Homer an epithet of the sun ('*Ἡέλιος φαέθων*'), so the sun himself.

**serena luce**] 'In unclouded light,' ablat. of circumstance.

109 **circo**] It is quite in V.'s manner to mention incidentally the course, and afterwards (l. 289) to describe it as a new feature of the scene. K., however, takes it of the *circle* of the gazing crowd.

**112 talenta]** There is a v. l. *talentum*, but *l.* 248 each ship receives a talent's weight of silver.

**113 canit commissos ludos]** 'Proclaims the games begun,' more graphic than the present *committi ludos*, though the tense may be partly due to the absence in Latin of a present passive participle.

**114 pares]** 'As competitors,' 'matched together for the race': does not imply equality or swiftness.

**116 Pristim]** The ship would be named from its figure-head, some fabulous sea-monster, 'the dragon.'

**117]** V. is doubtless incorporating the fanciful derivation of the genealogists *Mnestheus* from *μῆνῆμαι* = *Memmius* from *memini*. Great Roman families tried to trace their descent from the Trojan settlers, and Juvenal uses *Troingenae* in mockery for 'aristocrats.'

**117 Memmi** is gen. sing., not nom. pl.

**119 urbis opus]** 'A floating town,' literally 'the work of a city,' *i.e.* 'a construction as huge as a city.' So Statius, *Theb.* vi. 87, speaks of a pyre as *montis opus*, 'huge as a mountain.' Ovid, *Fasti* vi. 641, *urbis opus domus una fuit*. Cf. use of *instar*: Cic. *Ferr.* ii. 5. 34, § 89, *Quae (navis) si in praedonum pugna versaretur urbis instar habere inter illos piraticos myoparones videretur*.

**119 triplici versu]** 'With three tiers.' A *trireme* is an anachronism.

**120 terno consurgunt ordine remi]** Adds nothing to the sense, but makes us dwell upon the picture of tier rising above tier, after V.'s manner.

**122 magna]** Because *Centauro* = *nave Centauro*.

**123 caerulea]** Cf. iii. 432, *Scyllam et caeruleis canibus resonantia saxa*.

[124-158. The course for the boat-race is marked out. They start. Gyas first, Cloanthus second, then Mnestheus and Sergestus nearly even.]

**125 olim]** 'At times,' properly 'at that time,' being the locative of *olle* = *ille*. Cf. the use of *quondam*, *Aen.* ii. 367, *quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus*.

**127 tranquillo]** 'In calm weather,' an ablative of time; *tranquillum* being often used as a substantive.

**128]** 'Where sea-mews love to bask them in the sun.' So Persius, v. 179, has *aprici senes*.

**130 pater]** The word is emphasised by separation from 'Aeneas'—'as father of his people,' 'like a kindly chieftain.'

**131 unde scirent]** A final clause, 'that they might know where to turn.' Note the iteration, as in *l.* 120.

**134 populea]** Servius gives the explanation that the poplar was brought by Hercules from the shades, when he went to fetch Cerberus, and hence appropriate to funeral games.

**136 intentaque, etc.]** 'Arms are strained to the oar, ears for the signal strain, and bounding hearts beat high with trembling hope and the keen

lust of fame.' The conjunction of the physical and mental senses of *intentus* would not be so remarkable in Latin as it is in English.\*

137 **haurit**] 'Drains,' cause a rush of blood from the heart. The last verse and a half are repeated from *Geor.* iii. 105.

138 **pavor**] Rather 'excitement,' 'flutter,' than 'fear.'

139 **finibus**, etc.] 'Each from his station starts with a bound.' *Finibus* fixes the meaning to the vessels, rather than the crews. Ribbeck has the very prosaic emendation *funibus*.

140 **prosiluere**] Aorist of instantaneous action. Cf. *Geor.* i. 330, *Terra tremit, fugere ferae*.

141 **adductis**, etc.] 'The shallows foam beneath their sturdy stroke.'

**versa**] 'Uprturned' as by a plough.

**adductis**] 'Pulled home' at the end of the stroke.

142 **pariter**] 'Side by side'; others construe 'in time.'

143 **rostris tridentibus**] 'trident-shaped (or three-forked) beaks.'

144] The simile of a swift-sailing ship to a car urged at full speed is from the *Odyssey*, xiii. 81: 'And even as on a plain a yoke of four stallions comes springing all together beneath the lash, leaping high and speedily accomplishing the way, so leaped the stern of that ship.'—Butcher and Lang's Trans. It would naturally occur to V., as the boat-race takes the place of the chariot-race in Homer.

145 **corripuere**] 'Devour (or scour) the plain.' The aorist of repeated action in similes.

146] 'Not so headlong the team o'er which the charioteers shake the flowing reins, as they hang forward to lash their steeds.'

147 **in verbera**] 'For blows,' 'to deal blows.' Cf. *Aen.* xi. 284, *quantus in clypeum assurgat*, 'how he dashes down the spears with his shield.'

150 **colles resultant**] A Vergilian variation of the plain phrase, *Geor.* iv. 50, *vocisque offensa resultat imago*. Cf. Wordsworth, *To Joanna*—

'The rock, like something starting from a sleep,  
Took up the lady's voice, and laughed again;  
That ancient woman seated on Helm-crag  
Was ready with her cavern; Hammer-scar,  
And the tall steep of Silver-how, sent forth  
A noise of laughter; southern Loughrigg heard,  
And Fairfield answered with a mountain tone;  
Helvellyn far into the clear blue sky  
Carried the lady's voice; old Skiddaw blew  
His speaking-trumpet; back out of the clouds  
Of Glaramara southward came the voice;  
And Kirkstone tossed it from his misty head.'

V. has something of the same feeling as Wordsworth for the poetry of sound.

151 **primis elabitur undis**] 'Glides to the fore on the waves,' literally 'shoots out on the front waves.'

152 **turbam inter fremitumque**] 'From out the shouting crowd' of competitors—a characteristic difference between an ancient and modern boat-race.

155 **locum superare priorem**] A mixture of two constructions, *superare* and *locum obtinere priorem*.

158 **et longa**, etc.] Supply *una* from preceding clause; the boats are side by side the whole length of their keels.

[159-182. Gyas leads till they are near the turning-point, when he chides his steersman for keeping too far out to sea. He sees Cloanthus passing him, throws the steersman overboard, and takes the tiller himself. The steersman struggles to shore amid the laughter of the crowd.]

160 **medioque in gurgite victor**] 'First amidst the whirl of waters,' as contrasted with the others who were nearer the shore. C.'s suggestion, 'the conqueror of the halfway,' may be right.

161 **rectorem=gubernatorem**] 'Why so far to the starboard, man? turn hitherward; hug the shore; let the blades graze the reefs to larboard.' *Mihi*, ethical dative, like Shakespeare's, 'knock me this door.' *Gressum*, to be preferred as *difficilior lectio* to *cursum*.

167 **revocabat**] 'Tried to call him back' from his erratic course.

168 **propiora**] Sc. *loca*, the nearer course to the *meta*.

170 **radit iter laevum interior**] 'Keeps close in, edging the shore on the left.'

171 **metis**] 'A poetical plural, to avoid the repetition of the same termination.'—C.

172] 'Then the chieftain's soul blazed forth with grievous wrath.' Cf. *duris dolor ossibus ardet*, *Aen.* ix. 66, where *ossibus* is the ablative of place.

174 **socium**] The older form of gen. plural, found also in Livy.

176 **rector, magister**] Synonyms of *gubernator*.

177 **hortaturque viros**] Gives the *κέλευσμα* or boatswain's orders.

**clavum**] Turns the rudder to the shore, and therefore the tiller away from the shore. *Clavus* is properly the tiller, but V. expresses himself loosely.

178] 'Heavily, hardly uprisen from the depth of the ocean, and dripping in his dark weeds, the poor old man clambers up the rock.'

**gravis** seems to denote his heavy garments and to connote his age and sore plight.

179 **in veste**] A variation of *veste*. Cf. *l.* 37.

180 **scopuli**] 'The rocky face.'

**rupe**] 'The cliff.'

The chief features of the description are taken from the shipwreck in *Odyssey* v. Cf. in particular, 'But late and at length he came up, and spat forth from his mouth the bitter salt water.' For the touch of comedy which V. adds he has precedents in Homer, as when he makes

unquenchable laughter arise among the immortals at the sight of lame Hephaestus and his awkward officiousness.

[183-243. Sergestus and Mnestheus try to pass Gyas, who is still before them. Mnestheus appeals to his crew at least not to be left the last. Sergestus, by too closely hugging the shore, grounds his vessel on a rock, and Mnestheus shoots past him, and passes also Gyas, who is crippled by the loss of his steersman. Between him and Cloanthus it is now a neck-and-neck race, but Cloanthus prays, and wins by supernatural aid.]

184 **Mnesthei]** The Greek form of the dative, like *Orphei*, *Buc.* iv. 57.

185 **capit ante locum]** Not 'draws ahead,' but 'gets the choice of water,' as explained by the following words—

**scopulo propinquat]** On the near side of the rock,' which served as *meta* or turning point.

187 **premit]** 'Presses on it,' 'overlaps.'

190] They had been the fellows-in-arms of Hector, and when Hector fell in Troy's last hour, had joined Mnestheus as comrades. *Socius* implies a partnership of deliberate choice, *comes* a casual or temporary friendship. Cf. Cic. *Att.* viii. 14: *me movit unus vir, cuius fugientis comes, rem publicam recuperantis socius videor esse debere.*

193 **Ionioque mari]** When sailing from Crete (*Aen.* iii. 160) and rounding the dangerous headland of Malea, S. of Laconia, on their first voyage to Italy.

**sequacibus]** 'Pursuing,' 'whelming.'

194 **Mnestheus]** A modern poet would have written 'I'; to an ancient the name is more fraught with meaning than the personality. So in Seneca's play, the heroine, when asked what hope remains, answers, '*Medea superest.*'

195 **quamquam o]** 'And yet.' An aposiopesis. The silence is more expressive than any words, like Wordsworth's 'Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.' See note on *Aen.* i. 135.

196 **hoc vincite]** 'So far be winners.' A neuter pronoun is often found both in Latin and Greek with an intransitive verb. *Vincite* may, however, stand by itself parenthetically, cf. Terence, *Ad.* v. 7. 19: *Tu illas abi et traduce.*

199 **subtrahitur solum]** 'The sea's floor slippeth under them' (Morris).

201 **ipse casus]** 'Chance of itself,' 'mere chance.'

202 **furens animi]** *Animi* is freely used not only with adjectives but verbs, as *obstupuere a.* ii. 20, *conversi a.* ii. 73, *cecidere a.* iii. 260. A survival of the locative case.

**suburget]** The compound does not occur elsewhere. *Sub* denotes the gradual edging.

203 **spatio subit iniquo]** 'Enters on a perilous track,' between Mnestheus' boat and the rock.

205] 'The reefs reverberate, and the oars creek and shiver against the

crag.' The sound well echoes the sense. *Murex*, a rocky splinter like a mussel-shell.

207 **magno clamore morantur**] 'Stop dead amid loud shouts' = *increpitant moram*. The suggestion thrown out by C., and strangely adopted by H. A. J. Munro, '*morantur* = *inhibit*, 'back-water,' is improbable.

211 **agmine remorum celeri**] 'Quickening the stroke.' *Agmen*, either 'the ordered ranks' of oars, or, more probably, 'the ordered movement'; so in *Geor.* i. 322, of the steady downpour of rain; *Aen.* ii. 782, of the downward tide of a river, and cf. *l.* 90. *Celeri* is predicative.

**ventisque vocatis**] 'Winds that came to his call' = *ventis secundis*, not an ablative absolute.

212 **prona petit maria**] 'Makes for the sliding seas, and speeds home o'er the open main.' *Pronus*, 'falling or slipping downward,' so of a downhill easy course. Here the sea is described as *pronus*, because it offers a clear course home. Henry, who takes it differently, quotes Ovid, *Heroid.* xviii. 121—

*Haec quoque si credas, ad te via prona videtur;  
A te cum redeo, clivus inertis aquae.*

213-218] The point of the simile lies in the first line, and the first part serves mainly 'in the way of ornament and picturesque suggestiveness.' But Mr. Sidgwick is hardly justified in regarding all but the last line as poetical surplusage. It is true that Mnesteus has suffered no perils by water which correspond to the flutterings of the startled dove, but he too, like the dove, escapes from the strain and struggle of the contest, and glides on his liquid way.

214 **nidi**] 'Nestlings,' as *Aen.* xii. 475, *nidis loquacibus*.

215 **fertur in arva volans**] The main feature of the picture is given first; the details, though prior in time, follow.

218 **ipsa**] 'Of herself,' 'like a thing of life.' Gossrau quotes Cic. *De Or.* i. 33: *Concitato navigio cum remiges inhibuerunt, retinct tamen ipsa navis motum et cursum suum, intermisso impetu et pulsus remorum*.

220 **in scopulo alto . . . brevisusque vadis**] 'In the shallows formed by the high rock'; 'high,' not as towering in air, but rising from the bottom of the deep sea. So Henry, who quotes *Aen.* i. 115, *in brevibus et Syrtes*.

225 **iamque**] Second word in the sentence, whereby *solus* is emphasised. Cf. *Aen.* iii. 588.

227 **ingeminat**] Cf. *Aen.* ii. 747.

229] 'These scorn the thought of letting slip the honour that is theirs by right, and the prize (as good as) won, and would even barter life for fame; these are fed (spurred) by success; they are strong through belief in their strength.' In xii. 49 we have a variation, *letumque sinas pro laude facisci*. In the one case the bargainer gives life, in the other he takes death in exchange for fame.

231 **videntur]** Sc. *sibi*.

233] The incident is borrowed from *Iliad* xxiii., where Ulysses wins the foot-race by invoking Athena.

234 **palmas utrasque]** Unusual for *palmam utramque*.

234 **in vota vocasset]** 'Invoked to his prayers,' *i.e.* to hear his prayers.

235 **aequora curro]** Accusative of extension. See on *Aen.* i. 67.

237 **constituam]** 'Will place'; the victim must not be brought by force.

**voti reus]** 'In fulfilment of my vow,' 'as your debtor bound.'

238 **vina liquentia]** 'Streaming wine,' 'a full libation.' For quantity see on *Aen.* i. 432.

240 **Phorcique chorus]** Phorcus, the son of Pontus and Terra, and brother of Nereus, a personification of the angry sea, haunting shoals and rocks. His choir, *Phorci exercitus* of l. 824, are the sea-monsters.

**Panopeia]** One of the Nereids. Heyne suggests with much probability that the comma should be placed before *Panopeia*, as in *Aen.* i. 144. Cymothoe and Triton combine to clear the Trojan vessels from the rocks.

241 **Portunus]** In the original Roman mythology a god closely allied to Janus, and defined by Varro as *deus portuum portarumque praeses*; afterwards identified with the Greek sea god Melicerte.

[245-267. Aeneas awards the prizes: to Cloanthus the first, then in order to Mnesteus, Eryx, and lastly Sergestus.]

247] 'And as largess for the crews, gives three steers to each for the winner to choose,' *i.e.* each crew choose in order of priority. For the construction of *dat optare*, see on *Aen.* i. 319, and for meaning of *optare* i. 425.

248 **magnum talentum]** 'A massive talent.' C.'s explanation, that the silver talent was heavier than the gold, is hardly needed.

250] 'Round which there ran with double wave a broad border of Meliboean purple.' Imitated by Milton *P. L.* xi. 240: 'Over his lucid arms a military vest of purple flowed, livelier than Meliboean.' Cf. Lucret. ii. 500: *Iam tibi barbaricae vestes Meliboeaque fulgens Purpura Thessalico concharum tacta colore*.

**Meliboea]** Was a town of Thessaly, between Ossa and the Peneus.

**concurrit]** Cf. *Il.* vi. 320, *περὶ δὲ χρῦσεος θέε πόρκης*.

[252-257. Two scenes are embroidered on the scarf: Ganymede hunting and Ganymede borne to heaven by the eagle; but V., with his usual indirectness, blends these in one, as though he were merely relating the story instead of describing the picture, and so puzzled the earlier commentators.]

254 **anhelanti similis]** 'You could almost see his panting.' Cf. *Aen.* viii. 649: *Illum indignanti similem, similemque minanti Aspiceres* (of the picture of Porsenna on the shield).

**quem praepes]** 'Whom Jove's swift arm-bearer has seized with hooked



feet and snatched aloft from Ida. Papillon, however, may be right in connecting *praepes ab Ida*, 'swooping down from Ida.'

255 **armiger**] Cf. Horace, *Od.* iii. 1., *ministerium fulminis alitem*, and Ovid, *Met.* xii. 560, *volucris quae fulmine curvis ferre solet pedibus*. Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* ii. 55, rationalises, 'The eagle alone of birds is not struck by thunder, hence it is said to be the bearer of thunderbolts.'

**rapuit**] The change of tense helps to distinguish the two pictures.

**saevitque**] 'His hounds with savage bark howl at the sky.'

259] 'A hauberk woven of polished links, thrice threaded with gold.' The links or hooks, and the triple leashes (*licia*) of gold are identical. The cuirass was probably not a piece of chain-armour, but formed of small plates of steel joined by gold wire, as is shown by its weight.

261 **sub Illo alto**] The hiatus and shortening of one vowel before another *in arsi* is a Greek licence, used sparingly by V., mostly with proper names. Cf. *Aen.* iii. 211, *Insulae Ionio in magno*.

260 **connixi humeris**] 'On their straining shoulders.' Cf. *Aen.* ix. 410, *toto connixus corpore*.

265 **cursu agebat**] 'Would drive in hot pursuit.'

267 **aspera signis**] 'Embossed with figures.' Cf. Ovid, *Met.* xii. 235, *signis exstantibus asper Crater*.

268. **Iamque adeo**] *Adco*, like the Greek  $\delta\eta$ , emphasises the word it follows. It is thus used by V. after pronouns (*tuque adeo*, *Geor.* i. 24; *haec adeo*, *Aen.* xi. 275), adverbs (here and ii. 567), numerals (*Tres adeo soles*, iii. 230), and adjectives (*totae adeo*, xii. 548).

269 **taenis**] The contracted form of *taeniis*.

271 **ordine debilis uno**] 'Crippled in one tier of oars.'

273 **viae in aggere**] 'On the crown of the highway.' The Roman roads were solid bits of masonry built up above the level of the plain.

276] 'Writhes all its length in vain attempts to fly.'

**dat tortus**] = *torquet se*. So *dare ruinam* (*Aen.* iii. 210) = *ruere*; *dare motus* (*Geor.* i. 350) = *movere se*.

277 **ferox**] Approaches here the meaning of *ferus*, but still to be distinguished; not 'fierce' but 'defiant,' 'fighting bravely to the end.'

**nixantem nodis**] 'Struggling with its coils,' *i.e.* trying to work itself on by help of its coils. Some MS. have *nexantem nodis*; when we must understand from the next clause *se*, 'twining itself in its coils,' a Vergilian variation, as C. remarks, for *nexantem nodos*.

280 **tali remigio**] 'So with her oarage.'

282 **promisso munere**] In *l.* 70 all are promised rewards according to their deserts, but it is not till *l.* 305 that we learn by inference from the foot-race that every competitor was to receive a prize. This indirect narrative, as C. remarks, is quite in V.'s style.

284 **operum haud ignara Minervae**] From *Il.* xxii. 263, where the victor receives a woman,  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\upsilon}\mu\omicron\nu\alpha \epsilon\rho\gamma' \epsilon\iota\delta\upsilon\iota\alpha\nu$ , skilled in carding wool and weaving.

284 **datur**] The *ūr* is lengthened *in arsi*; so *puēr*, *Buc.* ix. 66. See on *Aen.* i. 668.

[236-314. The foot-race. Many enter, both Trojans and Sicilians. The prizes are named.]

286 **misso**] 'Despatched,' 'over.' Cf. Cic. *Ad Fam.* v. 12. 8, *ante ludorum missionem*.

288 **theatri circus**] 'The ring of a theatre,' a natural amphitheatre, as we should say; the wooded hills form the *cavea* or rising tiers for the spectators, and the level meadow in the middle the *circus* or racing course.

290 **se consessu medium tulit**] 'Took his way, the centre of the spectators.' *Consessus*, 'a session,' 'a seated throng,' is anticipatory. Others take *consessu* as a dative, and translate 'repaired to the midst of the seated throng,' or 'to the midst of the seats' (but see *l.* 340; it is not likely to have been used in two senses so close together).

**exstructo**] Not found elsewhere as a substantive; something raised, either a throne, platform, or mound.

292 **invitat animos**] Sc. *eorum qui*, etc.

294] On the hemistich, see *Aen.* i. 534. The names of Nisus and Euryalus have by Vergil's art passed into household words like those of David and Jonathan. This passing trait prepares the reader for the episode of the ninth book.

296 **pio**] 'Pure.' C. aptly quotes Ovid *Trist.* iv. 5. 30, *Quo pius adfectu Castore frater amat*.

**pueri**] 'The lad.' *Puertia* extended to the age of seventeen.

300 **Trinacrii**] = Siculi.

302 **fama obscura recondit**] 'The dimness of history hides'; *fama obscura* = *obscuritas fama*.

306 **Gnosia bina spicula**] 'A pair of Cretan javelins.' Gnosus is a town in Crete.

307 **caelatam argento**] 'With silver chasings,' *i.e.* with silver figures or arabesques let into the handle.

**ferre**] Epexegetical infinitive. Cf. *l.* 247.

308 **praemia**] Special rewards in addition to the prize (*honor*) that each competitor receives.

**caput nectentur**] 'Shall have their heads entwined.' See on *Aen.* i. 228.

309 **flava oliva**] 'Yellowish grey,' 'pale'; ξανθῆς ἐλαίας κάρπος: Aeschylus, *Persae* 617.

311 **Amazoniam pharetram, Threiciis sagittis**] Ornamental epithets, merely implying that the things are the best of their kind (Gossrau). So the nomad African, *Geor.* iii. 345, has a *Spartan* hound and a *Cretan* quiver.

313 **tereti subnectit fibula gemma**] 'A clasp fastens it with its polished gem.' Whether the gem forms the clasp, being cut like a stud, or the buckle is adorned with a gem, is left doubtful.

[315-361. Nisus leads, Salius is second, Euryalus third, till Nisus slips in a pool of gore, but in his fall contrives to trip up Salius, and so secures the victory for Euryalus. Nisus and Salius are both consoled for their defeat by extra prizes.]

316 **corripiunt spatia**] Cf. *l.* 145. *Spatia*, properly 'the laps of the race course, here 'the course.'

**limen**] The technical word is *calx*, the chalk-line or starting-point.

317 **effusi nimbo similes**] 'Streaming forth like rack of rain.' In *Geor.* iv. 313, the bees fly out 'ut aestivis effusus nubibus imber.' 'Nimbus implies a confused mass. *Insequitur nimbus peditum*, vii. 793.' C.

**simul ultima signant**, etc.] *Ultima spatia signant oculis*, 'their eyes set upon the goal.' Henry quotes Lucian (of a good runner), *καὶ διάνοιαν ὑποείνας πρὸς τὸ τέρμα*. Cf. *Philippians* iii. 13, 14.

**omnia corpora**] A periphrasis, like the Homeric *δέμας*. Morris renders quaintly, 'before all shapes of men.'

319 **fulminis alis**] Thunderbolts are represented on coins with wings.

320] Cicero, *Brutus* 47, *Duobus summis Crasso et Antonio, L. Philippus proximus accedebat, sed longo tamen intervallo proximus*. It would seem that the phrase was proverbial before V. crystallised them in a hexameter.

321] Construe, *Deinde insequitur spatium post eum relicto*.

323 **quo sub ipso**] 'Close behind him.' With *sub* in this sense the accusative is commoner.

324 **calcemque terit iam calce**] 'And is pressing heel to heel.' If V. is more graphic, Homer is more exact: *Il.* xxiii. 763, *αὐτὰρ ὀπισθεν ἔχνηα τύπτε πόδεσσι*.

325] 'And did more laps remain, he would start to the front and pass him, and turn a doubtful race to a close victory,' literally, 'leave in the lurch him who is now doubtful—likely to run a dead heat.' So Turnebus, followed by Conington, and so we must translate if we retain *ambiguumque*, the reading of all the MSS. Moreover, the phrase seems to us thoroughly in V.'s style, an alternative rendering of a single fact. But later commentators, as Sidgwick, characterise this as 'a very harsh and obscure construction, and read *ambiguumve*, construing it as a neuter, 'or would leave it a dead heat.' This makes good sense, but it is unlikely that all the MSS. should have perverted the easier to the more difficult reading.

**si supersint, transeat**] Present, as though the reader were seeing the race run.

329 **ut forte**] 'As it chanced that,' almost='where by chance' (cf. *l.* 388), though we need not, with Wagner, say that V. uses *ut* for

*ubi*, as does Catullus, xi. 3: *Sive ad extremos penetrabit Indos, Litus ut longe resonante Eoa Tunditur unda.* Servius says that funeral games were always preceded by a sacrifice, but V. may refer to the oxen slaughtered nine days before, l. 97.

331] 'The youth, as he trod, kept not his feet on the treacherous soil' (Bowen).

332 *titubata*] As if from a deponent *titubor*, which is not found.

336 *ille*] See on *Aen.* i. 3. *Amorum*, poetical plural, as *Aen.* iv. 28. To take it as = *amati* (*Geor.* iii. 227) weakens the pathos of the line, 'Rolled over and lay stretched on the thick sand.' *iacuit*, more forcible than *concidit*.

*arena* may, as Wagner, suggest a reminiscence of the circus, or we may suppose a sandy meadow, such as would be found near the seashore.

339. *et nunc tertia palma Diore*s] 'And Diore now a third,' having been fifth at starting. The identification of the prize-winner with the prize is too natural to need comment.

340 *ora prima patrum*] 'The upturned faces of the elders in the front row,' but, as C. remarks, the combination with *implet* is harsh. We may justify it as a case of zeugma. 'He fills the whole assembly with his complaints, and upbraids the elders to their face.' The elders sit in front, as in a Roman theatre; the senators occupy the *prima subsellia*.

343 *favor*] Sc. *spectantium*.

344 'And worth more winning in a winsome form.'

*veniens*] 'Presenting itself,' almost like the French *prévenant*.

345 *proclamat*] 'Makes appeal.'

346 *subiit palmae*] 'Has attained a prize'; as we say, 'come in for a prize.' The co-ordinate sentence further defines the statement in V.'s usual way.

347 *reddantur*] The MSS. vary between *reddantur*, *redduntur*, and *reddentur*. Ribbeck, with P., adopts the last, most other commentators the reading of the text. The sentence passes from the direct to the oblique. That Diore had won the third place is told as a fact. The condition that would rob him of his prize is given as a part of his plea. In prose we should have had *qui subierit . . . venerit*. Sidgwick explains the subjunctive by supposing an ellipse, *qui ad praemia venit frustra que venerit si*, etc.

350 *me*] Emphasised not only by its position, but as substituted for the ordinary dative. 'My personal feelings will not interfere with your just rewards.'

355 *laude*] 'Praise,' for 'what merits praise,' 'merit.' Common in V., as *Aen.* i. 461, ix. 252.

358 *Risit olli*] 'Smiled on him,' as *Buc.* iv. 62, *cui non risere parentes*. 'Laughed at him' would be *irrisit illi* or *risit illum*.

359 *Didymaonis*] An unknown artist.

360] 'Taken by the Danaans from Neptune's sacred portal where it was hung.' It is strange that V. should omit to add how it afterwards came into Aeneas's hands. Can a line have dropped out?

[362-368] The boxing-match. Dares, a Trojan, alone comes forward, and so claims the championship.]

363 **animus praesens**] Servius paraphrases, *fortis, ac si diceret, si adsit quis plenus animi*, almost 'pluck,' 'prompt energy.'

366] 'For the champion hero a heifer, his horns all ribbons and gold' (Bowen; slightly altered, to preserve the alliteration). The version happily preserves the ambiguity in V. If we construe 'ribbons intertwined with gold' (a hendiadys), there is no authority for such fillets; if 'with fillets and gilded horns' (the usual decoration of victims), the language is forced. We are often inclined to think that Vergil, like Lord Tennyson, would, if asked, have declined to paraphrase himself.

368] 'Dares in his giant strength displayed his face to all.'

372 **viactorem**] 'Champion.' C. proves almost conclusively that *immani corpore* belongs, not to *Buten*, but to *se ferebat*; cf. *Aen.* viii. 198, *Illius atros Ore vomens ignis magna se mole ferebat*. *Amycus* was king of the Bebryces, a Bithynian tribe on the borders of the Euxine. His boxing-match with Pollux forms the subject of the twenty-second Idyll of Theocritus.

374 **fulva**] An otiose epithet, of which there are very few in V.

380 **excedere palma**] 'Were shy of the prize,' 'refused to enter for the prize.'

382 **tum**] For position C. compares *εἶρα* after participles.

385 **simul**] See *Aen.* i. 559.

[387-423. *Acestes* urges *Entellus*, an aged Sicilian boxer, to enter the ring. After some demur he consents, and produces a terrible pair of gauntlets. *Dares* objects, and *Entellus* consents, and to fight with the gauntlets of equal weight assigned by *Aeneas*.]

387 **gravis**=*graviter*.

389 **frustra**] 'And that for nought'—requires to be separated in translation in order to connect it with the following sentence.

391] 'Where now is that God of ours whom thou didst vainly vaunt of as thy master?' So Henry, and C. nearly, who translates, 'Where are we to look now for?' *Eryx* (see *l.* 24) is said by Servius to have challenged all strangers who entered his land to box, and slain them when vanquished, till he was finally killed by *Hercules*.

395 **sed enim**] See on *Aen.* i. 19.

397 **fuerat**] For *erat*, as in x. 613, emphasises the loss.

**improbis iste**] 'Your shameless boaster there.'

400 **nec dona moror**] 'Of gifts I reckon not'; *moror* in this sense is always found with a negative.

403 **ferre manum**] 'To fight,' when applied to one; *conferre manum*, in reference to two or more.

**duroque intendere brachia tergo**] 'And gird his arms for battle with hardened hide.' *Intendo* denotes 'to bind' (and admitting the double construction of *circumdo*), but connotes at the same time 'to arm for fight.'—C.

404 **tantorum**, etc.] = *tam ingentia septem terga magnorum boum*.

406 **longe recusat**] 'Recoils'; *longe* in its ordinary sense, as though the verb were *recedit*.

407 **pondus**] Supply *aestimatus* from *versatus*. A slight zeugma.

409 **referebat**] 'Brought forth,' 'gave utterance to'; expresses the slow sententiousness of the old man.

410 **arma**] Really in apposition to *caestus*, though co-ordinated.

411 **tristem**] 'Fatal.'

413 **sanguine**, etc.] Of his victims. See on l. 391.

414 **Alciden**] Hercules, the reputed son of Amphitryon, who was the son of Alcaeus.

**his suetus**] A dative.

415 **aemula necdum**, etc.] 'Nor envious eld as yet on either temple of my head the hoary hairs had set' (Morris). Cf. Propertius iv. 5. 24: *Sparsere et nigras alba senecta comas*.

417 **idque pio sedet Aeneae**] 'And good Aeneas so resolves and Acestes gives his sanction.' Cf. *Aen.* ii. 660, *et sedet hoc animo*. C. translates, 'Acestes my backer approves.'

419 **Erycis tibi terga remitto**] 'I abandon, as you wish, (to please you) my Eryx gauntlets.'

421 **duplicem amictum**] Imitated from Apollonius Rhodius ii. 32, where Amycus strips for his fight with Pollux, ὁ δ' ἐρέμνον δίπτυχα λώπην . . . κάββαλε.—C. In Homer, the *δίπλαξ*, or mantle of double thickness; compare our 'doublet.'

422] For hypermetric line see on *Aen.* i. 332. Here the sound is echo of the sense.

[424-484. In the first round Entellus has a heavy fall; he is picked up by his backers, and in the second encounter completely worsts Dares. Aeneas stops the fight. Entellus, to give further proof of his prowess, crushes at a blow the skull of the prize bullock.]

426 **in digitos arrectus**] 'On tiptoe.' Quintilian, *Instit. Orat.* ii. 3. 8: *Ut statura breves in digitos eriguntur*.

429 **immiscent**, etc.] 'Hands cross hands as they spar.'

430 **pedum melior motu**] 'Nimble-footed.'

432 **genua**]. The *u* is pronounced as a *v* and lengthens the first syllable: so *sēmīusta*, l. 697, *tēmūā*, *flūviōrum*, *ābiētē*, *āriētāt* (all in V.).

433] 'Full many an ineffective stroke the heroes deal each other, full many they rain upon the hollow ribs, making their breasts resound.'

433 **ingemant]** Transitive, as in *l.* 457. Others make it intransitive, as in *Geor.* i. 333, and supply subject *volnere*. This change of subject is awkward, but we can then take *dant sonitus* in its natural sense, 'resound,' instead of 'produce a sound,' a somewhat forced phrase. The balance is very even, but an obvious imitation of Statius *Theb.* i. 418, (quoted by C.), turns the scale in favour of the first rendering: *Iam crebros ictus ora et cava tempora circum Obnixi ingemant.*

435 **errat]** 'Fly'; 'stray' or 'wander' would fail to give the intended motion, as of a wasp or fly buzzing about a man.

437] 'Stands stiffly planted in one set posture.' There is the same difficulty in rendering *gravis* as in *l.* 178. Here it implies both solidity and the stiffness of age. **nisu]** 'A striving,' so 'a tense posture.' Cf. Lucan, *Phars.* iii. 612: *Nisu quo prenderat haesit.*

438 'Only with bend of body and watching eye dodging the volley of blows.' *Corpore* and *exire* seem both technical terms of the ring; Cic. *Catilin.* i. 6. 15, *Tuas petitiones . . . parva quadam declinatione et, ut aiunt, corpore effugi.* For *exit*, cf. *Aen.* xi. 750, *vim viribus exit.* The accusative presents no difficulty, the meaning of the verb overrides the form. *Tela*, a bold but obvious metaphor, like *volnere*. These two lines (437-8) seem to contradict the previous ones (433-6), but they describe two phases of the fight: first a bout of wild hitting, then Entellus standing on the defensive.

439 **ille]** 'The other.'

**molibus]** 'A siege train.'

440 **sedet circum]** = *obsidet.*

**sub armis]** = *armatus.*

443 **ostendit]**, 'put forth.' It had been kept close to his body on guard.

444 **ictum venientem a vertice]** 'The downward blow.'

446 **ultro]** Not only did he waste his blow, but undid himself besides. See on *l.* 55. Morris renders well 'overborne *withal.*'

447 **gravis graviterque]** An echo of *κεῖτο μέγας μεγαλωστί*, *Il.* xvi. 776.

448 **quondam]** 'At times,' 'often.' Cf. *Aen.* ii. 367, *quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus.*

**cava]** 'Hollow with age,' but probably suggests a further reference to the hollow sound of the fall.

450 **studiis]** Cf. *l.* 148.

454 **vim suscitāt ira]** 'While anger fans his fire'; *vim*, 'violence,' distinguished from *vires*, 'strength,' in the next line. *Ira* is ablative, as in xii. 108.

455 **pudor]** 'Honour.' Properly, like *αἰδώς*, 'a sense of shame.'

457 **ille]** Cf. *l.* 335. We may give the force by 'now again,' or 'now full with the left.'

460 **pulsat versatque]** 'Batters and buffets.'

466] 'Dost not see here another might than man's, and that the gods

have turned against thee?' This rendering is supported by an imitation in Valerius Flaccus, iv. 185, *iam iam aliae vires maioraque sanguine nostro vincunt fata Iovis*, another strength,—superior to mortal nature, wins the day in the fight between Amycus and Pollux. Quoted by C. The alternative renderings are (1) 'that the powers of Entellus are different to yours'; (2) 'that your powers are other than what they were at the beginning of the fight,' 'that the balance of power is changed.' But Henry well observes that either interpretation would imply reproof, not consolation (*mulcens dictis*, l. 464).

467 **Cede deo**] 'Yield to the will of heaven,' rather than 'to Eryx, the patron god of Entellus.'

468-470] Closely imitated from *Il.* xxiii. 695-9, the line *αἷμα παχὺ πτύοντα, κάρη βάλλονθ' ἐτέρωσε* is translated, with a superadded horror which would have disgusted Greek taste, but tickled the ears of the patrons of 'the bloody circus.'

476 **servetis revocatum**] 'You have rescued and are preserving.'

481 'Thundering down upon earth with a shudder, the bull drops dead' (Bowen). The same feat is recorded by Ranke of Caesar Borgia (*Roman Popes*, i. ch. 2).—Henry. For monosyllabic ending see on *Aen.* i. 105.

483 **meliozem animam**] 'A better life.' So *Aen.* xii. 296, *Hoc habet: haec melior magnis data victima divi* (Messapus over the slain Aulestes). The most probable explanation is that of Turnebus, viz. that *melior* was a technical word for a substituted victim (the Greek formula in such cases was *δευτέρων ἀμεινόνων*, as it were, 'second thoughts are best'). 'Better than a human victim' is a sentiment worthy of V., but quite out of character. 'Better than that battered prize-fighter,' on the other hand, is quite in the vein of Entellus, but hardly suits the calm dignity with which V. makes him leave the stage.

[485-544. The archery match. A dove tied to a mast is the butt. Hippocoon hits the mast, Mnestheus cuts the cord, Eurytion kills the bird. Lastly, Acestes fires into the air and his arrow vanishes in fire. Aeneas welcomes the good omen, and awards the prizes: to Acestes the first.]

487 **ingenti manu**] 'With his own strong hand.' Translated from *Il.* xxiii. 852: *ιστὸν δ' ἔστησεν νηὸς κυανοπρώροιο Τηλοῦ ἐπὶ ψαμάθοις· ἐκ δὲ τρήρωνα πέλειαν Λεπτῆ μηρίνωθ' ὄησεν ποδὸς, ἧς ἄρ' ἀνώγει Τοξεύειν.*

488 **traiecto in fune**] 'On (by) a rope passed across (tied round) the bird.'

490 **sorte**] 'The lot,' the English idiom agreeing. Homer, *loc. cit.*, has *κλήρους*.

496 **Pandarus**] The famous Trojan archer, who, at the bidding of Pallas, shoots an arrow at Menelaus, and so breaks the truce. *Iliad* iv. 88 *seq.*



498] 'Last at the bottom of the helm Acestes lay sunk.' The copula is not logical, but quite in V.'s manner; cf. *obvius adversoque occurrit*, *Aen.* x. 734.

500 *flexos incurvant*] = *flectunt et incurvant*. Cf. *Aen.* i. 69, *submersas obrue puppes*.

504 *venit*] 'Goes home.'

*arbore mali*] 'The tree that formed the mast,' or 'the wood of the mast.' In *Aen.* x. 207 *arbor* is used by itself for a mast.

505 *timuit exterrita pennis*] 'The wings flutter with terror'; one of V.'s exquisite terms for the commonplace *tremuit*.

508 *alta petens*] 'Aiming aloft,' used differently in *Geor.* i. 142.

*pariterque oculos telumque tetendit*] C. translates, 'levelled his arrow as he had already levelled his eye'; but this irresistibly reminds us of 'And first began to eye his pipe and then to pipe his eye.' Rather 'sighted the mark along his levelled shaft'; literally, 'brought his eye and arrow in a line.'

512 *notos atque in nubila*] The reflex use of the preposition; cf. *Aen.* ii. 654, vi. 416, 696.

515] Homer in the parallel line keeps the constant epithet *τρήρωνα*. V. with his usual elaboration substitutes *laetam*, and fills in the picture with the 'clapping wings.' Note too in the following lines V.'s sympathy with the poor dove.

521 *pater*] See on *l.* 130. Here we may preserve the force of the word in this position by translating 'an old man's craft.' *Pater* according to the older quantity, so *puēr*, *Buc.* ix. 66.

522] 'When lo! there flashed upon their eyes a marvel hereafter to prove a mighty sign; vast issues taught its meaning, and awful seers long after interpreted its import.'

523 *monstrum*] A neutral word, sometimes favourable, as in *Aen.* ii. 680. Here Aeneas takes it for a good sign, and it was only in after ages that seers, wise after the event, understood its true purport. Endless ink has been spilt in conjectures; that it foreshadowed the Punic wars which began for the possession of Sicily is as good a guess as any, and we might support it by Horace's comparison of Hannibal—*ceu flamma per taedas*. *Sera* may mean 'too late,' like the adverb *sero*.

625 *liquidis in nubibus*] 'In liquid air,' or, as our older poets would have expressed it, 'through the buxom air,' answering in the simile, *l.* 527, to *tenues in ventos*. So *Geor.* i. 404, *liquido sublimis in aere*, and above, *radit iter liquidum*. Bowen's version, 'through cloud-lets of glory' (after Henry) is wholly un-Vergilian. Nor need *nubibus* present any difficulty; we in the same way use 'clouds' loosely for 'sky.'

527 *refixa*] The stars were supposed to be nailed to the firmament.

528 *crinemque volantia ducunt*] 'With bright locks streaming behind'; literally, 'and trail their locks as they fly.' In the parallel

description of a falling star (*Aen.* ii. 693) we have *facem ducunt*, and in *Geor.* i. 367, *Flammarum longos a tergo albescere tractus*.

534 *exsortem ducere honorem*] 'To draw a special prize.' *Ducere* carries out the metaphor contained in *exsors*, 'exempted from the lot by which common soldiers divided the spoil.' Greek *ἐξάλπερος*. Cf. *Aen.* viii. 552, ix. 271. If we read *honores* with the best MS. we must translate: 'that you, though excluded from the competition, should have a prize.'

535 *Anchisae munus*] 'A present bestowed on Anchises,' as the context shows. C.'s suggestion, 'a present from the ghost of Anchises,' is wildly improbable.

537 *in magno munere*] 'As a lordly gift'; *in*, 'in the case of,' as *Aen.* ii. 541, *Talis in hoste fuit Priamo*; here 'in the class of,' *munere* being used generically. *Tantarum in munere laudum* (viii. 273), 'in celebration of such exploits,' which the commentators quote, is hardly parallel.

*Cisseus*] The father of Hecuba, hence called *Cissaeis*.

538 *monumentum sui et pignus amoris*] Rather than *m. et p. amoris sui*, as the parallel iii. 486 shows.

541 *praelato invidit honori*] 'Grudges his superior reward,' a natural variation on 'envies the man who is preferred for a reward.'

543 *Proximus ingreditur donis*] 'Comes next in the prize-giving,' but the marching past with the prize may be suggested.

[545-603 After the games comes a parade of the youths, who, headed by Ascanius, perform elaborate cavalry evolutions, of which the 'Trojan games' at Rome still preserve the memory.]

549 *cursus instruxit equorum*] 'Has prepared the manœuvres of his horse,' a variation of *equitatum*.

550 *dic . . . ducat avo turmas*] 'Bid him lead forth his squadrons in his grandsire's honour.'

553 *pariterque*, etc.] 'A brilliant company, as they ride their well reined steeds in even ranks before their fathers' eyes.'

556] 'The locks of all are duly bound with chaplets of trim leaves.' Cf. vii. 751, *Fronde super galeam et felici comptus oliva*, which shows that wreaths were worn over the helmet, and ll. 673-4 prove that Ascanius wore a helmet at the 'game.' The difficulty is how to reconcile *coma pressa corona* with the helmet. C. suggests that the wreath was worn just below the helmet so as not to interfere with it, and if we imagine them all with long-flowing locks such as Ascanius had (*Aen.* x. 137), this is quite possible. At any rate, it is better than to suppose V. to have been napping, and have forgotten, at l. 673, what he had written in l. 556,—the only alternative offered, for Henry's 'close-cropped circular tonsure' is out of court. The chaplets were probably of olive; cf. *Geor.* iii. 21, *Ipse caput tonsae foliis ornatus olivae*.

*in morem*] 'According to rule,' 'all in the same fashion.'

559 *flexilis oörtorti circulus auri*] A periphrasis of *torques*.

560 **terni**=tres] Cf. *Aen.* vii. 538, *quinque greges illi balantum quina redibant armenta*, where the distributive means not 'five for each flock,' but 'five herds, one for each flock.' Here 'three leaders for each troop' would not suit the subsequent division of each troop into two.

**vagantur**] 'Range,' or, as Pope would have rendered, 'expatiate.'

562] 'Ride freely in the separate bands (lit. the body being broken up), and each with their marshal.' I follow Ladewig in distinguishing the *magistri* from the *ductores*: the latter are boy captains, the former instructors or drill-sergeants, who superintend the manœuvres. L., however, translates 'with a pair of marshals to each.' Those who, like C., take *magistri* as 'captains,' overlook its use in *l.* 669.

564 **referens**] 'Recalling,' 'handing down.' Aeneas is called after his grandfather, according to the Greek custom.

**Polites**] Son of Priam, slain, according to V. (*Aen.* ii. 526), at the sack of Troy, but, according to Cato (*Origines*), founder of the town of Politorium.

566 **vestigia primi pedis**] = pasterns. *Candida permulcens liquidis vestigia lymphis*, Catullus 62, 162; and Propertius, iii. 6. 11, uses *primas palmas* for 'finger-tips.'

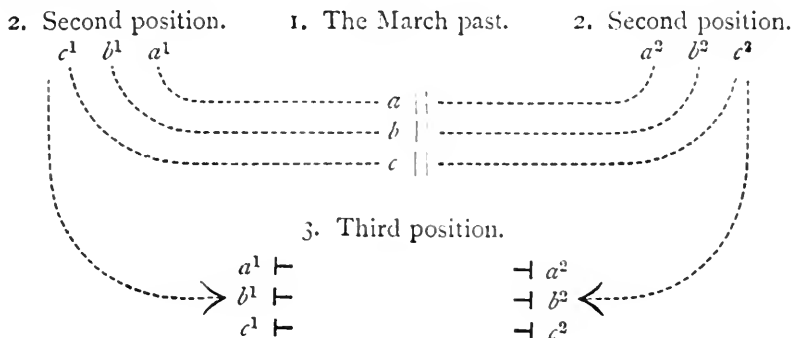
568 A compliment to Augustus, whose mother was an Atia.

575 **pavidos**] 'Their shy approach.'

576 **veterum ora parentum**] 'Ancestral features,' not merely 'of their parents.'

578 **lustravere**] 'Has made the round of the throng under the eyes of the sires' (Bowen). Macrobius gives *circumire* as a synonym, and though *lustrare* can only mean 'to review,' V. doubtless intends to suggest *lustratio*, the being reviewed.

580] 'They gallop off right and left (*paes*, 'in pairs,' *i.e.* one squadron to the right and one to the left), and still in triple array (*terni*, 'keeping their triple arrangement') deploy their columns, and, at the signal to return, wheel about and charge each other.' A diagram will make the movements clear:—



583] 'Again they fly, and again they rally in the lists (lit. 'opposed in the course') wheeling, now this side, now that, in entanglement of circle

upon circle, boy warriors calling up a phantom image of war.' I agree with C. that V.'s words become purposely indefinite at this point, and it would be idle to attempt a diagram. Henry is far too explicit, but he is right in explaining *impediunt* of circle meeting circle, or rather one section of a circle meeting the other, and so preventing the completion of the circles. See, however, *Journal of Philology*, vol. ix. No. 17, p. 101.

589] 'A road between blind walls crossed and recrossed, a baffling puzzle of a thousand treacherous ways, an undiscoverable, irtraceable maze, to baulk the wanderer of all clue.'

**paries caecus**] A wall without door, loophole, or other opening.

**textum**] Constructed like a web.

**mille viis dolum**] = *mille viarum dolum*, a descriptive ablative. So C., but the ablative may be local.

**signa sequendi**] 'Marks for tracking,' 'tracks.' *Falleret*, consecutive subjunctive. V. has refined on his model, Catullus 62. 114, *Ne labyrinthis e flexibus egredientem Tecti frustraretur inobservabilis error*, and makes the maze baffle, not the man who has entered it, but the traces by which to find the road.—C.

592 **vestigia cursu impediunt**] 'Ride in unwoven paces' (Bowen).

594] After the simile of the labyrinth, which gives the intricacy of the movements, marked, as it were, on a chart, a second simile is needed to bring out the sportive grace and liveliness of the boyish performers, and no happier object could have been chosen than a shoal of sporting dolphins. (Abridged from Henry.)

598 **rettulit**] 'Revived.'

600 **porro**] 'Straight on,' 'in succession.'

601 **honorem**] The rite; see on *Aen.* i. 48.

602 **Troiaque nunc pueri**] Sc. *dicuntur*. 'And the boys (who play it) are even now called *Troy* and *Trojan* the troop. So Henry, who quotes Suetonius, *Jul. Caes.* 39, *Troiam lusit turma duplex maiorum minorumque puerorum*. Others stop *Troiaque nunc*, understanding *honus dicitur*.

[604-640 While the games are going on, Juno has sent down Iris to the fleet, where she finds Trojan matrons weeping for Anchises, and wretched at the thought of another voyage. Assuming the form of one of them, she persuades them to burn the ships.]

604 **fidem mutata novavit**] A Vergilian variation of *fidem mutavit*. Sidgwick compares the common phrase *novare res*, 'to make a revolution.'

608] Cf. *Aen.* i. 25. For *dolorem*, see on *l.* 309.

609 **per mille coloribus arcum**] *Mille coloribus* is an epithet which so closely adheres to the noun that the preposition may be prefixed; but in this and similar phrases the absence of an article in Latin makes itself felt.

610 **cito tramite**] Like the French idiom 'une pente rapide.'

**virgo]** In its emphatic position, may be an allusion to the light foot of a maiden goddess.

613 **acta]** Greek ἀκτῆ, a borrowed word.

614] Their hearts were turned to sorrow by their mourning (probably professional, as C. suggests), and by association of ideas they are led to think of their own lot, wanderers and sojourners like Anchises, with no hope of rest but the grave. A very natural touch.

615] 'Alas! what perils of waters, what leagues of ocean for weary folk to pass.' *Vada* suggests the dangers of shallow waters. For infin. see *Aen.* i. 37.

620 **Tmarii]** Tmaros is a mountain in Epirus. From *Aen.* iii. 292, we learn that Aeneas visited Epirus.

621 **cui]** *Beroe* is probably the antecedent.

**fuisent]** It comes to the same thing whether we make the subjunctive causal—Iris took the form of Beroe, because she had been a matron of position—or virtual oblique: 'I will take the form of Beroe, a matron of position.'

624 **traxerit]** Causal.

626 **septima vertitur aestas]** 'Is turning to winter.' Aeneas arrived at Carthage in the seventh summer after the fall of Troy (*Aen.* i. 755), and must have left some time in the autumn; but it is difficult to reconcile the chronology with the year said to have elapsed after the burial of Anchises (*l.* 46), which year must have been spent at Carthage.

627 **cum ferimur]** C. quotes from Cicero, *Multi anni sunt cum ille in aere meo est*, which is not strictly parallel. Here we have a combination of *Septem anni sunt cum* (during which) *ferimur*, and *Septimus est annus cum (ex quo) Troiam liquimus*.

627 **freta and terras]** Accusative of extension after *ferimur*. See *Aen.* i. 524.

**saxa sideraque emensae]** 'Encountering desolate rocks and the influence of stars.' The imitation of Valerius Flaccus, v. 197, *Tot freta, tot dure properantia sidera passis* supplies a commentary. The time of *emensae* is really the same as that of *ferimur*, but V. often uses thus loosely the past participle, especially of deponent verbs. Cf. ii. 514, *Incumbens arae atque umbra complexa Penates*.

629] 'We chase Italia's flying shores.' A fine metaphor, like Tennyson's 'The untrodden world whose margin fades for ever and for ever as I move.'

631 **iacere muros]** 'To lay walls,' like *iacere fundamenta*.

633] 'Are we never more to hear of a city of Troy?' *Muros*, the walls of a town; *moenia* includes the buildings.

634 **Xanthum et Simoenta]** As they had found the names of these rivers of the Troad given by Helenus to the streams of Epirus, *Aen.* iii. 350.

638 **tempus agi res**] 'The hour for action.' The commoner construction with *tempus* is the active infinitive, as *glandes stringere tempus*.

639 **tantis mora prodigiis**] 'Such portents brook no delay,' 'are not to be trifled with.' Dative, as *feret vento mora ne qua ferenti*, *Aen.* iii. 473, shows.

640] These blazing altars would not be ready to hand, did not heaven approve our counsel.

[641-699 Iris flings the first torch herself. Her divinity is discovered by one of the matrons, and she vanishes in a rainbow. The frenzy-stricken crowd fire the fleet. The news reaches the circus. Ascanius gallops to the rescue and sobers the matrons, but the flames still rage, till at Aeneas's prayer Jupiter sends a storm of rain, and saves all but four of the ships.]

642] 'And uplifting high her hand, she strongly whirled the flashing brand and hurled it.' Note the metrical effect of the dactyl followed by a full pause. C. compares xii. 730, *et ferit*.

646 **vobis**] 'Look you'; an ethical dative.

648 **spiritus**] 'Haughty air,' coupled by Cicero with *ira*. For the outward signs of divinity, cf. *Aen.* i. 327, 405.

650 **dudum**] 'Even now.'

655 **ambiguae**] = *ambigentes*, rarely used in an active sense.

**miserum amorem**] 'Craven clinging.' C. compares *misere amare*, 'to be desperately in love,' of the comic writers; but such a meaning is unlikely in V. For *regna* co-ordinated with *amorem*, see note on l. 5.

656 **fatis**] 'With the voice of fate.'

658 **fuga secuit arcum**] 'Fled describing a rainbow arc,' like *secare viam*. 'The rainbow comes and goes,' and had better be conceived as different from that by which Iris descended.

660 **focis penetralibus**] 'From the household hearth,' *i.e.* of the houses near the shore.

662 **immissis habenis**] 'The fire-god gallops o'er the benches.' The metaphor is justified on the same principle as Shakespeare's 'take arms against a sea of troubles.' It is a coin so worn as to have become a counter.

663 **transtra per**] See on l. 512.

**pictas abiete puppes**] 'Painted prows (or ships) of pine.' The peculiarity of the phrase is that *abiete* depends in sense on *puppes*, but in construction on *pictas*. We may best explain by saying that *pictas* sufficiently suggests the sense of 'made' (*factas*, *textas*, have been proposed) as to justify the ablative. *Turbidus imber aqua*, l. 696; *duros obiice postes*, xi. 890, quoted by the commentators, are not nearly so bold. *Virgultia sonantia lauro*, xii. 522, is a nearer parallel.

664 **cuneos theatri**] A bold transference of the wedge-shaped blocks of seats in a Roman theatre to the meadow slopes whence the games were viewed.

- 666 **respicunt]** 'Look back and see': hence the following infinitive.
- 668 **sic]** 'As he was,' 'straightway.' Corresponds to *ut*; cf. Greek *οὕτως*.
- 669 **castra]** *Sc. nautica*, the roadstead.
- exanimes]** 'Panting,' 'spent of breath.'
- 671 **cives]** 'Countrywomen'; he appeals to their patriotism.
- 673 **galeam inanem]** 'His idle helm,' useless now that the game is over. The picture of the broad head is the real thought enforced.
- 676 **diversa per litora]** = *diversos*.
- 677] The construction is *sicubi sunt saxa concava furtim (ea) petunt*.
- 678 **piget lucis]** 'They loathe the light,' but V. means to suggest at the same time that they loathe life.
- 682 **stuppa]** The tow used to caulk the ships.
- lentus carinas est vapor]** 'The smouldering heat is eating away the keels.'
- 684 'Nor might of men nor floods of water aught avail.'
- 687 **exosus]** *Sc. es*. See on *Aen. i. 237*.
- 688 **pietas antiqua]** 'Thy loving-kindness of old.' Cf. *Aen. ii. 536. si qua est caelo pietas quae talia curet*. *Pietas* expressed the relationship between parent and child, though more commonly used of filial than of parental affection.
- 690] 'Snatch from death the minished state of Troy.' *Leto*, because *res Teucrum* represent *Teucros*.
- 691 **vel tu]** *tu* emphasises the alternative, like *ille* in *l. 457*.
- quod superest]** = *has reliquias*, the object of *demitte*; the fleet, which is all that remains to us. Others translate 'which is all that remains for thee to do,' a clause in apposition to the following sentence, and supply *me* as the subject of *demitte*, quoting *Aen. xii. 643, Excindine domos, id rebus defuit unum, Perpetiar*. See further on *l. 796*.
- 693 **effusis imbribus]** Ablative of description governed by *atra*.
- 694 **sine more]** 'Wildly,' properly 'without the restraint of custom or law.'
- 695 **ardua terrarum et campi]** The heights of earth and the plains; elsewhere, viii. 221, *ardua montis*.
- 696] 'A whirling downpour of rain, black as night, with the condensed force of gathered south winds.'
- turbidus aqua]** 'Turbid in respect of its water or rain drops,' combines the notions of eddying, whirling (*turbo*, 'a whirlwind'), and of murkiness, as *turbidus hic coeno vastaque voragine gurgis, Aen. vi. 296*.
- densisque nigerrimus Austris]** 'Black with the south winds,' for 'black with the clouds that the winds bring'; *densus*, 'of a wind,' as *Geor. iii. 196, densus aquilo*, 'gathering thick clouds.' (C. renders simply 'strong.')
- 697 **implenturque super]** = *superimplentur*, 'are filled up.' For the tmesis, cf. *Geor. ii. 351*.

[700-718 Aeneas half inclines to settle in Sicily, but Nautes bids him steer straight on for Italy, and leave the feeble and waverers to found a town in Sicily.]

701] The two notions of hesitating between alternatives, and revolving many thoughts, are combined.

704 **unum**] 'Pre-eminently,' as in prose with a superlative.

706-7 are parenthetical. Nautes was wont to give oracular replies (to prophecy) concerning what the wrath of heaven boded, and what the law of Fate required. If we read *haec responsa*, the words must = *responsa de his*, or *iis quae*, etc. ; but *hac*, sc. *arte*, the reading of one cursive, is a very probable emendation.

**quae portenderet**] Indirect interrogative. Future events fall into two great classes : those determined by the inevitable order of fate, and those affected by the caprice and intervention of special deities (Henry).

708 **isque**] Resumes the sentence begun in *l.* 704.

**solatus**] See on *l.* 627.

709 **trahunt retrahuntque**] 'The ebb and flow of Fate.' We are but waifs borne on a resistless tide ; man's happiness consists in a wise passiveness.

713 **amissis superant qui navibus**] The superfluous crews of the burnt ships.

716 **quidquid**] For neuter, compare German *alles* for *alle*.

718 **permisso nomine**] Sc. *a te*, 'with thy permission.' Acesta, afterwards Segesta or Egesta, the modern Castellamare. See on *l.* 38.

[719-745 Aeneas is perplexed. That night Anchises appears to him in a vision, and bids him follow Nautes' advice, but before reaching Latium he must visit the shades and learn the future.]

719 **incensus**] Of any mental agitation, as grief, iv. 360, ix. 500.

720 **tum vero**] Used in Livy and Sallust after a parenthetical clause, like Greek *εἶτα*.

**animo**] Inferior mss. read *animum*. There are plenty of parallels in V. for both constructions.

721 **et**] 'And now.' Cf. *Aen.* ii. 781, *et terram Hesperiam venies*, 'and then.'

722 **facies**] 'The image or phantom,' not the shade of Anchises, which was in Elysium, but a Jove-sent vision.

726 **classibus**] Dative, as Ovid, *Heroides*, xiv. 130, proves : *quam mortem fratri depulit ipsa tulit*.

728 **quae pulcherrima**] The transference of the epithet to the relative clause serves to emphasise it—'follow his rede, for it is right fair.'

730 **gens dura atque aspera cultu**] 'A rugged and hard-faring race.' This description is elaborated in a fine passage, *Aen.* ix. 609.

732 **Averna**] The grotto near the lake of Avernus was the reputed entrance to the shades ; hence Averna stood for the shades themselves.



734 **amoena**] Of what is pleasant to the eyes, especially of scenery. Suits *concordia* in the sense of 'meeting-places,' rather than 'meetings.' For hiatus see on *Aen.* i. 16.

736 **sanguine**] Ablative of price.

738 **torquet**] 'Speeding,' or 'turning in'? It is hard to decide.

739] Repeated from *Geor.* i. 250, with the significant variation of *saevus*. Cf. *Hamlet*, i. 4—

' But soft! methinks I scent the morning air . . .  
The glow-worm shows the matin to be near,  
And 'gins to pale his ineffectual fire.'

The breath of the sun's steeds is of course the breeze that springs up at daybreak.

741 **deinde**] 'Next,' so 'straight away.' Cf. *exinde*.

**proripis**] Properly a reflexive verb.

744 **Pergameumque Larem**] Identified with *Ascarici Larem* of ix. 259, and doubtless included in the *Phrygii Penates*, iii. 148.

[746-761 Aeneas tells his vision to Acestes and his followers. The ships are repaired. The city of the remaining settlers is marked out.]

749 **haud mora consiliis**] Sc. *exsequendis*.

750 **transcribunt**] 'Enroll,' properly 'change from the roll of Trojans to that of Egestians'; *μετεγγράφουσι*.

751 **deponunt**] 'land.' They had of course been landed, but the word vividly expresses the fact of their subtraction from the ship's crew (C.)

752 **Ipsi**] 'They,' the true Trojans, opposed to those who 'through vileness make the great refusal.'

754] Cf. Tennyson, *Ulysses*—

' One equal temper of heroic hearts  
Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will  
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.'

755] In marking out the site of a city, Varro tells us, a bull and cow were yoked, and the ploughshare so driven that the upturned earth fell inwards, the plough being lifted where the gates were to come.

758 **indicit forum**] 'Sets forth a court,' for law and business.

**patribus dat iura vocatis**] 'Gives ordinances to the assembled elders.' Cf. i. 507,—regal functions.

761 **late sacer**] 'Spreading far its solemn shades.'

**Anchiseo**] The *τέμενος*, or shrine of Anchises.

[762-778 The Trojans embark with a fair wind, after sacrifices and a regretful farewell from those left behind.]

763] See on *Aen.* i. 66, and cf. *Par. Lost*, i. 171—

‘The sulphurous hail  
Shot after us in storm, o’erblown, hath hid  
The fiery surge.’

764 **creber aspirans** = *crebescens*] ‘Freshening, *Aen.* iii. 530.

766 **complexi inter se**] ‘In mutual embrace one more day and night is spent.’ ‘The notion is partly that of making the time pass more slowly by crowding so much into it (comp. i. 748), partly that of actually prolonging the time before sailing’ (C.).

768 **numen** has rather more MS. authority than *nomen*, and is confirmed by *l.* 849. Either ‘a repulsive power,’ or ‘the very name repulsive,’ makes good sense.

769 **fugae**] ‘Of wanderers.’

773 **ex ordine**] Like *ordine*, *l.* 53, applies both to the sacrifice and the loosing their moorings.

775 **procul**] ‘Apart,’ on the lofty prow.

777, 8] Repeated from iii. 130 and iii. 290. Ribbeck needlessly inverts the order of the two lines.

[779-826 Venus appeals to Neptune to defend them from Juno’s relentless persecution. Neptune reassures her, recalling former instances of his favours to Aeneas, and promises to bring all but one safe to Italy. He straightway lays the angry waters, gliding over them in his chariot with his sea train.]

782] Cf. Horace, *Odes*, iii. 29. 59 : *ad miseræ preces decurrere*.

784] The change of subject is harsh for V.

785] **exedissee**] Like a vulture preying on the heart on its quarry. Servius naïvely notes ‘*muliebriter dictum*.’

786 **traxe**] For syncopated form, see on *Aen.* ii. 201.

788 **Causas tanti sciat illa furoris**] ‘Be it hers to know the motives of such rage,’ *i.e.* I do not envy her the feelings which have produced such rage ; see *Aen.* i. 23. C. paraphrases : ‘Let her be well assured that she has reasons, for I know of none’—which is flat.

790 **quam molem excierit**] ‘What a tempest she raised.’ *Moles*, as in i. 134, may be ‘mountains of waves,’ or used more colloquially for ‘troubles.’ We can preserve the ambiguity in English.

792] The hemistich helps the rhetoric : ‘And all this lawless fury was exercised in thy domain, a personal insult to thee.’ From this and other instances we may well doubt whether V. ever intended to complete all these imperfect lines.

793] **per scelus actis**] ‘Driven along the path of crime,’ ‘goaded to crime.’

796] ‘As for the remnant, O let them trust in thee, and sail in safety o’er thy waters.’ **Quod superest**, if the passage stood alone, we might take, in the common Lucretian sense, ‘moreover,’ ‘for the rest,’ the essential

part of the petition being added like the postscript of a lady's letter; but this meaning will not suit *l.* 691, and even here a subject for *dare* is almost required. *Dare vela tibi*, 'to trust their sails to thee,' like *fatis dare vela*, *Aen.* iii. 9.

800 **Fas omne est**] 'Assuredly thou art right.' Cf. the colloquial English 'it's all right.'

801 **unde genus ducis**] Venus Anadyomene, the foam-born goddess.

803 In *Iliad* xx. Achilles presses Aeneas hard in fight, and Poseidon intervenes, throwing round both a thick cloud; and in *Iliad* xxi. the two rivers rise against Achilles and nearly overwhelm him. V. has blended the two incidents into one.

805] 'Chasing the parting hosts of Troy, hurled them back on their own walls.'

806 **gemerent repleti**] From *Il.* xxi. 218, *στευόμενος νεκύεσσι*. It looks as if V. had connected *στευόμενος*, 'dammed up,' with *στένων*, 'groaning.'

810 **nube cava**] Cf. *Aen.* i. 516. *Cuperem cum*, 'when I wished' = 'though I wished.'

811] So in Horace, *Odes*, iii. 3. 21, Juno says, *ex quo destituit deos mercede facta Laomedon*—the wage promised to Neptune for building the walls of Troy.

813 **portus Avernii**] The harbour of Cumae, whither Aeneas had first to go to consult the Sibyl; see *Aen.* iii. 441.

816 **laeta**] Proleptic.

817 **iungit equos auro**] 'Yokes his horse with gold,' *i.e.* with a golden yoke. Claudian, *Phoenix* 86, has *auro frenet equum*. So *Aen.* i. 739, *auro* = *aureo poculo*.

818 **feris**] Corresponds to German *thier*, our 'deer,' animal either wild or tame.

821] 'The waters are laid and levelled.' *Aquis*, 'in respect of its waters.'

822 **cete**] Greek *κήτη*, from *κήτος*.

823] Palaemon, son of Ino, identified with Melicerta. For Phorcus see *l.* 240. The rest are Naiads or Nereids. Cf. *Lycidas*—

'The air was calm and on the level brine

Sleek Panope with all her sisters played.'

[827-871 Aeneas sails away, his own ship leading. His pilot, Palinurus, at midnight is assailed by Sleep, who when resisted, bewitches him and throws him into the sea. Aeneas, perceiving his loss, himself takes the helm.]

827] 'Flattering joy in its turn steals over his anxious heart.'

829 **intendi bracchia velis**] 'The yards to be stretched with sails,' a variation of 'sails stretched on the yards.'

830 **fecere pedem**] 'shifted sheets.'

**sinistros**, etc.] 'Now on the left, now on the right, they loosened the belly of the canvas, turning now this way, now that, the points of the yards aloft!' With wind aft both sheets were equal, but when the wind came from one side the sheet on that side would be paid out, this 'loosened the belly of the canvas' on the right, the other sheet being drawn in. At the same time the yards would have to be braced, forward on starboard, aft on port side. *Cornua antennarum* (here called *braccia* are the extremities of the yard-arms. Note the omission of the first *nunc*.

832 **sua**] Cf. l. 54.

834 **ad hunc**] 'By him' = *ad huius exemplum*.

835 **metam**] Generally taken as a metaphor from the *meta* or turning-point of a race, but Conington shows from Cicero and Pliny that night was regarded as the shadow of the earth, 'in shape like a *meta* (cone) or inverted top' (Pliny), and a learned allusion like this is in V.'s manner.

839 **dimovit . . . dispulit**] By his passage through them.

840 **somnia**] We should have expected *somnum*, but the two words are more nearly allied than 'dream and sleep' in English.

844 **aequatae**] 'Balanced,' and so 'steadily aft.'

**datur hora quieti**] 'Tis the hour of rest,' the happy motto of a famous picture of Turner's. C. shows that these seemingly simple words are susceptible of three (he might have said four) interpretations, but prefers on the whole, 'The hour is sacred to rest.'

845 **furare labori**] 'Steal from toil,' like the French *voler à quelqu'un*, but this dative is properly confined to persons.

847 **vix attollens lumina**] 'Scarce deigning a glance.'

848] Benoist well compares Lucretius ii. 557, *Infidi maris insidias viresque dolumque . . . Subdola cum ridet placidi fellacia ponti*.

850] 'What! and shall I trust Aeneas to treacherous breezes, duped so oft by them and the false smiles of a fair sky!' The difficulty lies in the *et*. Ladewig takes *auris* as an ablative, and supplies *monstro* as object to *credam*. Conington explains by a mixed construction: 'Shall I trust Aeneas to the treacherous gales'; then, instead of 'and to the wiles of the sky by which I have been deceived,' is substituted 'and deceived so often,' etc. The version I offer comes to much the same, but I prefer to make *f. a.* as it were the hinge of the two sentences, or, in other words, to take it both as a dative and ablative—'to trust to false gales, false gales and false skies, by which I have been fooled.'

853 **nusquam**] Virtually = *nunquam*, but has its proper force, 'looking nowhere else.'

**amittebat**] For lengthening of alternate *in arsi*, see *Aen.* i. 308; *quid enim*, parenthetical, like Greek *τί γὰρ*, 'forsooth.'

856 *cunctanti*] 'Despite his efforts.'

857 *Vix . . . et*] So *vix . . . que*, *Aen.* ii. 692.

*primos*=*primum*] 'Sleep had scarce begun,' etc.

859] In *Aen.* vi. 349. Palinurus tells how, by help of the rudder, he floated for three days and nights.

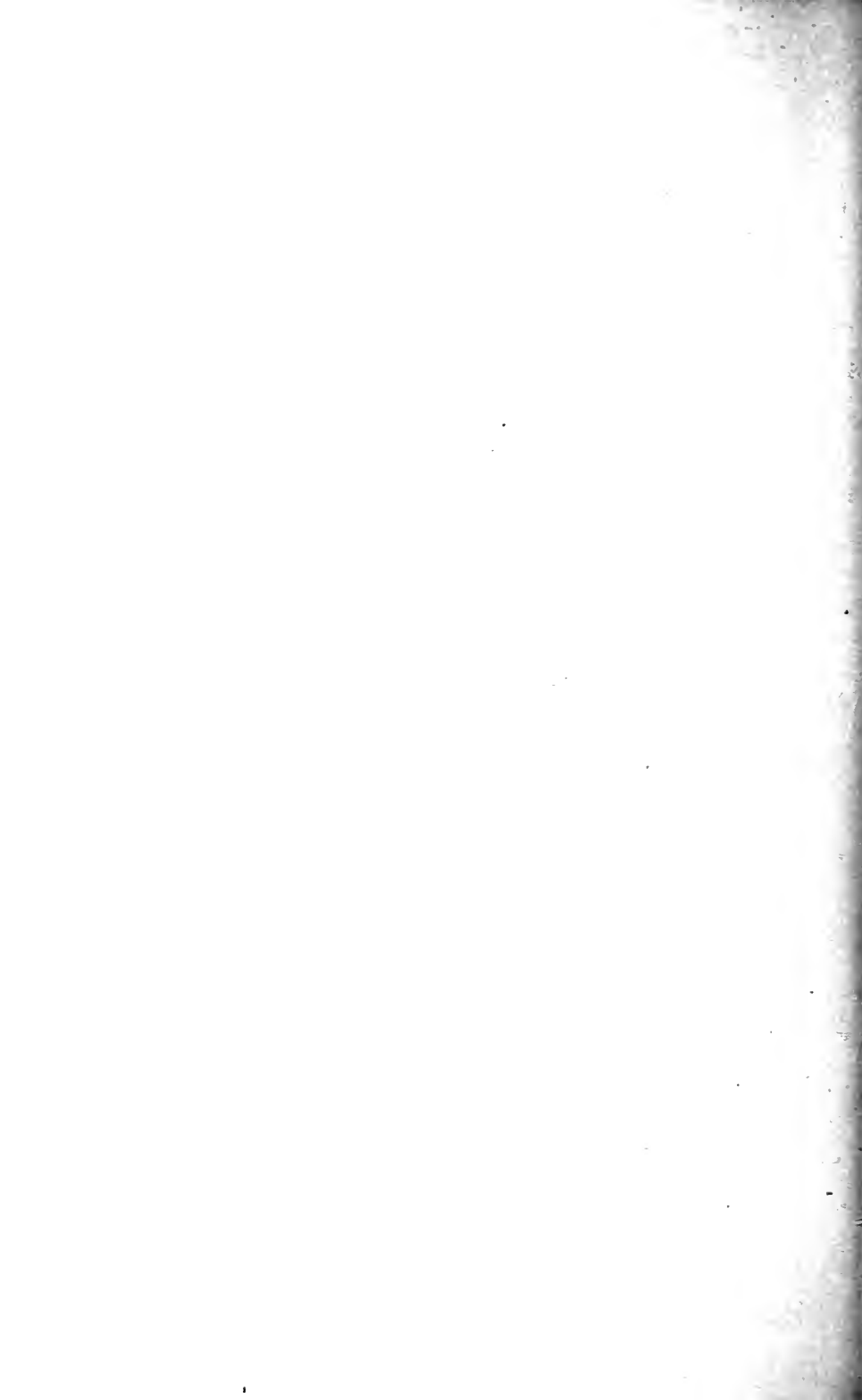
864 *iamque adeo*] *Adeo*, like Greek  $\delta\acute{\eta}$ , emphasises the word it follows.

865 *quondam*] V. drops for a moment the mask of old mythology.

866] 'Hollow with thunder of surge everlasting the great rocks sound' (Bowen).

870-1] The next book tells us that these lines are exclamations of Aeneas. The book ends with a touch of pathos which reminds us of Milton's *Lycidas*—

'Ay me ! whilst thee the shores and sounding seas  
Wash far away, where'er thy bones are hurl'd.'



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